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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1875. NO. 15.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collection be enforced, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

POLITICAL.

Republican State Convention in Maryland.

THE REFORM TICKET INDORSED.

Cochran's Liberal Sideshow at Albany.

Massachusetts Democracy for Hard Money.

Henry Wilson Declines to be a Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

MARYLAND REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, September 22.—The Republican State Convention reassembled today, at the new Assembly rooms. Archibald Sterling, Jr., Chairman of the Westminster Committee of Conference, submitted a report that they found that the organized friends of reform consisted of the organization known as the Citizens' Reform Party, and the committee appointed by the meeting held at the Masonic Temple, at Baltimore, on the seventh of September, was known as the Merchants' Committee. After a full, frank and harmonious conference with the committee of said organizations, your committee have agreed on the selection of the following candidates for Governor, Attorney General and Comptroller, as the Reform ticket: For Governor, J. Morrison Harris; for Attorney General, S. Teackle Wallis; for Comptroller, Edward Wilkins. The gentleman named have expressed their full sympathy with the movement for reform. The report was adopted and the ticket indorsed. No delegation was present from Cecil, Charles, Wicomico or Worcester counties. The Committee on Resolutions were not ready to report, and a recess was taken until two o'clock.

On reassembling the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of the State of Maryland, in convention assembled, while adhering to those principles which that party has in the past so triumphantly vindicated before the American people, nevertheless, being satisfied that it is the first and most imperative duty of every Republican to co-operate with those patriotic citizens of Maryland who have so nobly ignored party ties and party questions, and are engaged in an earnest effort to restore honest and pure Government to our State; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we are earnestly in favor of honest government, both State and National, of the fulfillment of every pledge as to the payment of our State and Federal obligations, of a return to specie payment at the earliest practical moment, and the cessation of all further expansion of the currency; the equal taxation of all property of whatever kind in the State, the appropriation of State money for State purposes only, and the improvement and liberal support of the school system; that we deprecate the corruption existing in the administration of the State government of Maryland, and hail with joy the uprising of the people to destroy the rings and cliques that have fastened their fangs on the vitals of the State, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to expose, denounce and punish venality and corruption among public officials whenever and wherever it may be discovered; and to this end we invite the cordial co-operation of all Republicans throughout the State with those who have nominated and secured the acceptance of J. Morrison Harris for Governor of Maryland, S. Teackle Wallis for Attorney General, and Col. Edward Wilkins as Comptroller, and we heartily recommend them to our voters as men eminently suitable for their respective positions, being both honest and capable.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN SCHNAUBER'S "LIBERAL" SIDE SHOW AT ALBANY—A HEAP OF SOUND AND FURY.

ALBANY, September 22.—The Liberal State Convention to-day adopted a platform including the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we consider it self-evident that there can be no sound currency but coin, or paper convertible into coin on demand, and that without a speedy return to which national disaster threatens; that the wasteful extravagance of civil service needs reform; that the military authority be subordinate to the civil; that a single Presidential term is enough; that local self-government is the basis of free government, and that forcible interference with this right of the States usurps it; that social, civil and political tests discriminating race and color are fatal to republicanism and exact justice to all men; that the original and the amendments of the Federal Constitution are obligatory in their text, spirit, and in their judicial construction, neither to Executive caprice nor to the exigencies of personal government; that municipal rights be respected, monopolies repressed and economy in public expenditures be observed; that the minimum of taxation be secured, peculators punished and corruption of public morals banished; that canal reform be upheld and the school fund be sacredly devoted to our present system of common schools, and that appropriations of the people's money to sectarian uses cease.

That bribery and corruption are the canker of the body politic, and should be pursued through all their subtle forms and the guilty punished.

Resolved, That we condemn the National Administration for its illegal and oppressive acts, for its retention of corrupt men in office, for its shifting and unstable policy in the administration of finances, for its inflation of the currency, its pretences to the contrary notwithstanding, for its extravagant expenditures and its general disregard for an intelligent public opinion.

Resolved, that the Liberal Republicans of the State of New York do not think it necessary or useful to nominate a State ticket. They do, therefore, recommend to the Liberal and Independent voters of the State to support those candidates already on nomination whose character and experience they most approve, and who, in their judgment, will earnestly and efficiently co-operate with Governor Tilden in his work of administrative reform.

The following, offered by Mr. Bliss, was not adopted.

Resolved, That by indorsing the action of the Democratic party in the canvass, we do but reaffirm the principles and policy of the Liberal party since its organization; that the Democratic and Liberal parties are now indentical in aims and purposes, and that we do hereby heartily adopt and recommend for the support the platform and candidates of the Democratic party, lately adopted at Syracuse, as the platform and candidates of the Liberal party of the State of New York.

Adjourned *sine die*.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY FOR HARD MONEY.

WORCESTER, MASS., September 22.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and was called to order by Colonel Aspinwall, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who announced Hon. last year's candidate for Governor, Wm. L. Smith, of Springfield, had declined to serve again and that they would also need a new candidate for Attorney General. Hon. Edward Avery, of Braintree, was chosen Permanent President and made a speech of some length, in which he declared the Democrats as a party to be in favor of hard money; it was so laid down in their National Convention, however individual opinions might differ.

WORCESTER, MASS., September 22.—For Secretary of State, George H. Munroe was nominated; for Treasurer and Receiver, General Wesley Howland; Attorney General, George T. Verry; Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald. The following platform was adopted:

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Massachusetts, assembled by their delegates in convention to consider public exigency and organize for the great work of political reform, appealing to all honest men for co-operation in their efforts, declare and affirm as the basis of their action,

First—We reiterate the declarations comprehensively made by the National Conventions at Cincinnati and Baltimore in 1872, accepting the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution as a full, final and permanent adjustment of the political controversies incident to the late war.

Second—We demand for the Union support in the full vigor of all its constitutional powers as the supreme authority, utterly repudiating all claim of the right by any State to secede from the Union or to nullify its laws, and we demand for each State an equally inviolable the right to govern itself, subject only to the limitations and obligations of the Federal Constitution.

Third—In the interest of public morals, the nation's credit and the common welfare, we oppose any further issue by the Government of currency inconvertible with gold, the world's recognized measure of value, and we favor a speedy return to specie paymnets as essential to the revival of the commerce, business and credit of the country, and to the welfare of the laboring masses.

Fourth—We arraign the Republican party for its extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money, for its corruption, for its peculations, for its contempt of constitutional obligations, for its extortionate increase of sinecures and of the salaries of our public officers, for its oppressive, unjust, defective system of taxation, finance and currency, which have degraded public and private morality, and brought upon us the present depression in commercial and industrial interests of the country, for its centralization of power and its encouragement of monopolies and corporate corruption, for its continuance of incompetent and dishonest men in office, and for its general mismanagement of both the State and Federal Governments.

Fifth—We view with alarm the increase in this Commonwealth, under Republican administration, of the public debt by prodigal appropriations for objects not demanded by the public interests; we denounce unnecessary taxation as a great crime; we demand the reduction of State expenditures, rigid economy and the utmost limitation of practice of mortgaging the industry of the future for the purposes of doubtful expediency.

Sixth—The interests of capital and labor are identical, and any attempt to produce antagonisms between the two must be injurious to both; we favor such legislation as will secure to both an open field and fair play, and to both equal rights and just rewards under the law.

Seventh—We congratulate the good citizens of the Commonwealth upon the removal of the odious prohibitory law from the statute books, and we confidently expect that the present law, with such modifications as experience shall suggest, will tend to promote public order and morality, and the best interests of temperance.

Eighth—The Democratic party believes in a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, and therefore oppose any constitutional amendments which limit or restrict the election of public officers by the people.

Ninth—We take an honest pride in the cordial approval by the people of the whole country on the 17th of June, 1875, of the policy of reconciliation, peace and fraternity advocated by the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties in 1872, and welcome with especial satisfaction the assurance that that policy will be inaugurated by the Administration to be placed in power in 1876.

The remaining resolutions commend to the people of the State the nominees of the Convention. The following were elected delegates at large to the National Convention: P. A. Collins, G. W. Gill, J. G. Abbott and Edward Avery, with four alternatives. Adjourned *sine die*.

HENRY DON'T WANT TO BE GOVERNOR.

BOSTON, September 22.—The following has been published here:

NATICK, September 22, 1875.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

I find, in your paper of this morning, a dispatch from Worcester stating that Vice President Wilson would accept the Republican nomination for Governor and consider it the greatest compliment ever paid to him. Highly as I should value such an honor, a sense of obligation and duty to the country would not permit me to accept a nomination were it tendered by the unanimous voice of the convention.

[Signed] HENRY WILSON.

ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 22.—The Anti-monopoly Mass Convention, which assembled at Owatonna to-day, was attended by eighteen self-elected delegates. No person of any note or influence was present. They adopted extreme inflation resolutions, including the three-sixty-five per cent. convertible bond scheme, and demanded that the United States debt should be funded in three-sixty-five per cent. bonds, which should be taxable for local purposes like any other property. They nominated the following ticket: For Governor, D. L. Buell; Lieutenant Governor, J. B. Tuttle; Secretary of State, A. Deerman; State Auditor, Patrick Whittle; Treasurer, E. W. Dike; Attorney General, C. M. McCarty; Railroad Commissioner, A. J. Edartou; Chief Justice, L. Emmet; Clerk of Supreme Court, Sherwood Lerch.

State.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN BEDFORD.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEDFORD, PA., September 22, 1875.

A grand mass meeting of the Republicans of Bedford county was held in the court house, last evening. The meeting was addressed by General W. H. Koontz and others. The speech of General Koontz, who has just returned from campaigning in Ohio, was a very brilliant affair, and will do much good in this county. Bedford county will do better for the Republicans this year than ever before.

"Mr. Pershing is an elder in the Presbyterian church." And it looks now as if he would be considerably older in the Presbyterian church before he is Governor of Pennsylvania.—*Norristown Herald.*

The first bet of the season was made in this city yesterday. It was ten to one in favor of Hartranft.—*Williamsport Gazette.*

Paunchenous Piollet is the name given to the Democratic can didate for State Treasurer by some of the irreverent country papers. He weighs about 250 pounds.

The nomination of Pershing and Piollet does not fall pleasantly upon the Democracy of this country. They wanted Bigler. But when they examine the records of these men and find what they did for the South during the recent war, how they venerated Jeff. Davis and despised Lincoln, they will change their tune and turn in and give the ticket a hearty support. They will receive nearly every Democratic vote in the county, and for that reason should be shunned by every true Republican.—*Indiana Messenger.*

Governor Hartranft's trip through the coal regions of the State was one continued ovation. Everywhere he was cordially received by the sons of toil, and enthusiastically greeted wherever he appeared among the miners. While the Governor is not a great talker, he nevertheless creates an enthusiasm among the people wherever he goes. His fine military record during the war, his executive ability and fidelity to the interests of all the people of the State, added to his personal integrity, make him the most popular Governor Pennsylvania has ever had. Of his re-election there is no doubt —every day he grows stronger, and the only question now is for the people to give him a majority, one that will show how well they appreciate a good Governor.—*Norristown Independent.*

The Republicans of Schuylkill county held their convention at Pottsville on Monday, and nominated the following ticket: Treasurer—J. M. Kauffman; Prothonotary —M. P. Fowler; Clerk of Courts—Charles A. Glenn; Recorder—J. H. Kemmerer; Register—Joel McDonnell; Commissioners —Lewis Blass, Samuel Garrett; Poor Director—George E. Hoffman; Auditors—John K. Fernier, Daniel Leib. The committee recommended as Senatorial representatives to the State Convention Hons. Lin. Bartholomew and Wallace Guss; as Representative delegates, Dr. D. Dechert, of Tresanna; A. B. Coehran of Pottsville; L. W. Heil, of Tremont; J. M. Glick, of Girardville; Ed. S. Silliman, of Mahanoy City; and George H. Stehlin, of Orwigsburg.

The Cambria county Democracy have set up the following ticket: Register and Recorder—James M. Singer; Treasurer—nomination made on the twenty-second ballot—Nicholas Friedhoff; Commissioners —John Campbell, J. D. Parrish; Poor Director—Jesse Patterson; Auditors—John B. Ross, Francis P. McCormick. W. H. Sechler was declared the choice of Cambria county for State Senator, with power to choose his own conferees. He named Messrs. Gibbs, Hasson, William Linton and W. B. Bonacker. Isaac Wike was selected as Chairman of the County Committee.

Mr. Wm. H. Sowden, of Allentown, has written a letter in which he says that upon my return home I found that I had been quoted as supporting the Erie platform. In order that I may not be misrepresented upon this subject, permit me to say, that the platform, outside of its doctrines of finance, receives my heartiest approval; but so far as its financial policy is concerned I cannot now nor never will subscribe to it." Mr. Sowden is evidently one of the kind of persons they make politicians of. If such is not the case something peculiar must have been the matter with him at Renovo, on his way home from the Erie Convention, when he stood on the platform of the car and spoke uproariously for soft money.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

It ought to be Perishing, but the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has discovered that the Judge's i was knocked out by the gentleman who smote the late lamented William Patterson. However, the matter is not mended much, for Pershing in Pennsylvania Dutch means peaches, and while they are plenty just now, they will be rotten before November. *Allentown Chronicle.*

General.

The Democratic Senators from West Virginia are divided on the currency question, one being for hard money and the other for paper.

Parson Brownlow says that he is seventy years old, and that he attributes his longevity to the fact that he never voted the Democratic ticket.

"Applejackson Democracy" is the last term evolved from the inner consciousness of the people descriptive of the degenerate and staggering party.

The Republican majority in North Carolina on the popular vote of the State for delegates to the Constitutional Convention is officially announced as 5,254.

The Richmond *Whig* fears that repudiation is to be brought into the canvass for members of the Legislature in portions of Virginia, and it cries out against it.

Grantism? Grant? Gr—o, yes. There was some such hobgoblin out last year, we believe; but we thought the Lancaster Convention had settled it. Hadn't somebody better wind up Mr. Clay and set him forward an hour or so?

Parson Brownlow has fallen foul of D. H. Hill again, asserting that he is too "cowardly to attack living men, except at long range, but, hyena like, preys upon the dead." And also that "he is destitute of every principle of manhood, and if brought into contact with a cannibal or a Modoc savage would disgrace him. His villainy is of so prominent a type that his satanic character is a complete defense against his infamous utterances."

The news from all parts of the State is highly encouraging to the people. Dr. Redfield, the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has been attending Senator Morton's meetings in Southern and Southeastern Ohio, writes that the Republicans in those regions, upon which the Democracy depended for their largest gains, are full of enthusiasm and are sanguine that they will greatly increase their vote. Lawrence county, were the Democratic State Central Committee has claimed a majority of 1,300, Dr. R. says will give 500 or 600 Republican majority, if not more. Jackson and Highland counties, which were Democratic last year, he says, are likely to give considerd Republican majorities. In fact, wherever he has been, he has found that the Republicans are active, energetic and sanguine of success. They tell him that if Northern Ohio does its duty, there is no doubt of the triumphant election of Hayes. The Democrats have been simply playing a game of brag, and it is now pretty well played out. —*Dayton Journal.*

THE GULF STORM.

TOWN OF VELASCO SWEPT AWAY.

Great Loss of Life at Indianola.

NEW ORLEANS, September 22.—A Galveston special reports the town of Velasco, Texas, entirely swept away, but no lives lost.

A letter from the steamship and railroad agent at Indianola reports 200 houses swept away, and the steamship and railroad wharf, which cost $200,000, almost a total wreck. 150 to 200 lives were lost.

I. O. O. F.

Third Day's Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the United States

INDIANAPOLIS, September 22.—The third day's session of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F., opened at nine o'clock this morning, the Grand officers and a full quorum of representatives being present. Prayer was offered by Grand Chaplain Williamson. The Grand Sire made an announcement of the following special committees: On Qualifications of Membership in Foreign Jurisdictions—Past Grand Sire Sanders, of New York, and Representatives Harman, Fitzburg, Kragman, Barrows, Bell and Harcourt; On Commission to Australia—Representatives Miller, of California, Harris, of Georgia, Hamilton, of Tennessee, Wilson, Stedman, Barrand Uthmen. Past Grand Sire Nicholson, from the Committee on the next session of the Supreme body, submitted a report and resolution recommending that the session be held in Philadelphia, in September, 1876, which was laid over under the rule.

Past Grand Secretary Otto Schaettle, of Wurtemburg, Germany, was by special invitation present at the session to-day. The several jurisdictions were called on for reports, etc., a number were presented and duly referred.

Representative Given, of the District of Columbia, submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Washington National Monument, which was ordered to be spread upon the minutes. The order of Odd Fellows has contributed largely toward the erection of the Washington monument.

Past Grand Sire Stewart offered a document embodying a resolution providing for an additional appropriation from the Grand Lodge in aid of the completion of the Washington monument, which was referred to the Committee on Finances.

Past Grand Sire Stewart offered a resolution in reference to Cornelian A. Long, Past Grand Sire of the order, and United States Minister to the Republic of Liberia, complimentary to that brother's efficient administration of his official duties, and requesting him to sit by the side of the chair placed in the Grand Lodge Hall in Baltimore, the expense thereof to be paid from the treasury of the Grand Lodge of the United States, which was unanimously adopted.

Past Grand Sire Nicholson moved to take up reports of standing committees for consideration of the Grand Lodge, which was carried. The reports of the Committee of Appeals in regard to the appeal of R. L. Raleigh, of New York, and reporting a form of appeals between jurisdiction to the Grand Lodge of the United States, were severally adopted.

Grand Secretary Ridgely's report in reference to the autographs of the late Past Grand Sire Kennedy was presented.

The Committee on Mileage and Per diem, recommended that the officers and representatives attending the session be paid ten cents per mile and six dollars per day.

A resolution for the appointing a committee to prepare a burial service appropriate to the obsequies of Daughters of Rebekah was referred to the committee on that degree.

It was resolved that when a withdrawal card has been granted to a member, and the recipient forgets the A. T. P. W., the N. G. of the lodge from which the brother withdraws has authority to again communicate the A. T. P. W. on presentation of the card within one year from date.

The report of the Legislative Committee in regard to changes in the financial system of dues and benefits with reference to the encampment branch, being adverse to the same, was adopted.

P. G. Patriarch and P. G. Representative Tal. P. Shaffner, of Kentucky, eloquently addressed the Grand Lodge, stating that he represented his jurisdiction in the supreme body thirty years ago, and has ever felt a warm interest in the welfare of the order. He announced that he would then and there present to each grand officer, representative and P. G. Sire and a copy of his address delivered before the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, elegantly bound and illustrated. A special committee was appointed to draft resolutions of thanks to the distinguished brother. It was resolved that deceased members of the grand body be made the special order for Friday morning at eleven o'clock, after which an adjournment was taken till nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

The street parade this afternoon was the grandest public demonstration ever witnessed in this city. Fully ten thousand Odd Fellows in regalia were in the procession, embracing fifteen subordinate lodges and encampments, twelve bands of music, four companies of uniformed Patriarchs, the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Indiana, with the members of the Grand Lodge of the United States and visiting past grand officers of other States and jurisdictions in fifty carriages. The streets of Patriarchs from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville attracted special attention. After passing through the principal streets, the procession halted at the State House Square, where addresses were made by Grand Sire Durham and other members of the Grand Lodge of the United States. A banquet will be given at the Occidental to-night by the Grand Lodge of Indiana to the representatives of the Grand Lodge of the United States and visiting grand officers from other States.

FIRE RECORD.

Kansas City—$20,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 22.—The Chicago House, St. James Hotel and Union Depot in this city were burned this morning. Loss about $20,000; insured for $15,000. All the tickets in the depot were destroyed; the baggage was saved. George Findlay, recently from Colorado, a guest at the Chicago House, was burned to death.

The National Agricultural Congress.

CINCINNATI, September 22.—The fourth annual session of the National Agricultural Congress commenced in the parlors of the Grand Hotel, this city, this afternoon. The session was mainly preliminary to those for to-morrow and Friday. The President, General W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, was detained by sickness, but sent an appropriate address, which was read. Col. Griffith, of Tennessee, was chosen Temporary President, and read an address making suggestions for the future work of the Congress. Prof. Riley, of Missouri, presented a paper and memorial to Congress concerning the need of a scientific commission under the auspices of the National Government, to investigate further the habits and means of preventing injury by grasshoppers and other insects. Letters of regret at inability to be present and of interest in the objects of the Congress were read by the Secretary. Mr. Morrow, from Governor's Allen, of Ohio, Hendricks, of Indiana, McCreary, of Kentucky, and Beveridge, of Illinois, H. W. Adams, Master of the National Grange, and masters of several State granges, presidents of agricultural colleges, etc. Tomorrow Mayor Johnson will welcome the Congress to the city, and addresses will be delivered by Colonel J. B. Killebrew, of Tennessee, Hon. W. C. Flagg, President of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, W. C. Corbett, of Chicago, and others. In the evening the members of the Congress will visit the Exposition. Additional delegates have arrived this evening, and the morning trains will probably bring a number.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Fractional Currency Issues.

Not Enough Silver on Hand to Take Their Place.

Labors of the Fishery Commission.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1875.

The Fractional Currency.

The announcement that Secretary Bristow has stopped the issue of ten cent fractional currency is without foundation. In March last it was made known to the Secretary of the Treasury that the fifty cent fractional currency note had been so extensively counterfeited that it was advisable to stop their issue until a new plate could be engraved, and time allowed to rid the market of all of the old issues. The new fifty cent note, bearing the vignette of Crawford, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Monroe, will be ready for issue on the first of October. It may not be generally known that over one-half of the amount of fractional currency required is in fifty cent notes, aggregating nearly twenty millions of dollars. The withdrawal of this denomination has demanded a larger issue of the twenty-five, fifteen and ten cent notes, and the Treasurer has for the past six months been filling requisitions with notes of those denominations. The amount of subsidiary silver coin on hand is not large enough to begin the calling in of any portion of the fractional currency, and it is understood that until the coinage will enable the retirement of the fractional notes under fifty cents, there will be no issue of silver coin.

The Gulf Storm.

The Navy Department to-day received a telegram from the commander of the Bravo, which was off Galveston during the recent storm, stating that the vessel was uninjured, and would, as soon as her equipments were completed, proceed to the Rio Grande to aid in suppressing the Mexican raiders.

The Fishery Commission.

Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, says in a letter received at the Treasury Department that the labors of the Fishery Commission are nearly ended for this year. Large quantities of valuable material have been collected, most of which will be exhibited at the Centennial, including models of whole ships and merchantmen. The collection embraces models of American fishes. The intention is to make the display the finest collection of the kind ever seen. Valuable additions to the stock of Western rivers will also be made from this year.

The Absconding Paymaster's Clerk.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy says that the Government will lose nothing by the absconding clerk of naval paymaster Spaulding, at San Francisco. The funds he took away belonged to private parties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1875.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending September 16, 1875 (patents dated August 31, 1875.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Baburth, Liberty Prairie—Dropper for harvesting.

E. L. Bull, Philadelphia—Vapor burner.

E. J. French, Philadelphia—Electro-therapeutic apparatus.

W. S. Gilson, Pittsburgh—Preparing oil well gas for heating purposes.

F. H. Hardy, Pittsburgh—Carburetor.

J. P. Hays—Philadelphia—Melting solder.

C. H. Leddy, Phœnixville—Metallic column.

G. M. Lewis, Philadelphia—Rotary base mills.

G. Rofinss, Philadelphia—Dental plugger.

C. J. Senger, Penuville—Knife scouring machine.

E. T. Starr, Philadelphia—Dental plugger.

C. J. Walser, Lancaster—Vehicle.

J. Wilson, Philadelphia—Dental dull.

A. A. Carter, Philadelphia—Window screen.

H. C. Bickok, Philadelphia—Buckle making machine.

J. A. Buckwalter, Royer's Ford—Magazine fire arm.

E. M. Erdwan, Lykens—Furnace grate bar.

G. Hixon, West Newton—Bee hive.

J. Gorham, Philadelphia—Pipe cups.

F. & G. Hickman, Reading—Manufacture of dental plates.

W. Howland, Plumville—Harrow.

G. W. Waltz, Philadelphia—Pipe wrench.

E. F. Miller, Philadelphia—Pulley case frame.

Assignor.—G. Stranz, Pittsburgh—Transparent soap.

Assignor.—A. Heald, Philadelphia—Carpet sweeper.

W. Ker, Philadelphia—Carpet.

Trade Marks.—J. Jenkins & Bro., Pittsburgh—Flour (2 cases.)

T. C. Jenkins, Pittsburgh—Flour.

H. F. Taylor & Co., Philadelphia—Tin plate (3 cases.)

OHIO.

W. Carr, West Hanover—Pruning implements.

L. M. Murch, Cincinnati—Reflector.

B. F. Field, Lima—Machine for making paste board.

J. N. Spafford, Strongsville—Car coupling.

J. R. Symmes, Hamilton—Machine for gathering grass seed.

S. Wright, Troy—Corn planter.

J. S. Washington Court House—Sign and order slate.

S. Griffith and J. S. Peterson, Cincinnati—Car coupling.

D. L. Newcomb, Kenton—Earth anger.

D. L. Newcomb, Kenton—Shaft coupling.

J. W. Thompson, Sidney—Rotary for steam engines.

Trade Mark.—S. Foley, Dayton—Balsam (2 cases.)

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA.

The Attorney General has received several telegrams from Mississippi, from persons of both political parties, commending his recent letter to Governor Ames which is described as having a very salutary effect. The telegrams also mention that peace and quietness has lately reported disorderly portion of the State.

Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, called upon the Attorney General and had a long conversation respecting affairs in the South, especially regarding Mississippi and Louisiana. Governor Kellogg expressed to the Attorney General his entire approval of the course of the latter in the Mississippi business, and coincides in the views of others that the letter to Governor Ames must exercise a good effect, not only in Mississippi, but in Louisiana and other parts of the South. The Governor also stated that political matters in Louisiana were now remarkably quiet, and there were no indications of a renewal of such disturbances as some time ago characterized the condition of affairs in that State.

REVENUE AND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

While the internal revenue receipts this month are satisfactory to the Treasury Department, those from customs are less than those for the corresponding month last year.

THE FIVE PER CENTS.

There now remain only $28,000,000 of the five per cent. bonds for negotiation. No further call for redemption of old bonds will be made until demanded by the subscription to the new.

FUEL AND FORAGE.

A general order has been issued by the War Department, which restores from the 1st inst. the allowances for fuel and forage prescribed by orders and regulations in force previous to the order of March 15, 1875.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Prof. Garland, the Wife Murderer, Not Dead.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The announcement of the death of Prof. Garland, who attempted wife-murder and suicide at New Brunswick, N. J., was premature. The physicians who were first summoned after the tragic occurrence, found him in a comatose condition, which was mistaken for death. All their skill was directed to saving Mrs. Garland's life, and it was not until two other physicians arrived that the astonishing discovery was made that Garland still breathed. A portiou of his skull was removed from the brain, and his wind pipe sewed up, when he was able to talk, and may possibly recover.

Not a Murder, After All.

CLEVELAND, O., September 22.—The McGillen boys, who disagreed in their statements as to the manner of their mother's death, now say their father was not present when it occurred, and that their mother's body was buried by them. The husband says he can easily prove that he was out of the city when she died, and will probably be discharged from custody.

Suicide at Logansport, Indiana.

LOGANSPORT, IND., September 22.—A man by the name of Preston Meek committed suicide in the water closet of the Ghering House by bleeding himself to death, cutting the main artery of his leg. Despondency was the cause.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The President and Mrs. Grant, Colonel Fred. Grant and wife and General Babcock left Long Branch yesterday afternoon for the West.

A special to the Kansas City *Times* from Great Bend, Kansas, says Colonel Wheeler, the wealthy dealer, who was recently reported killed by cattle thieves in Indian Territory, has returned to Great Bend, having captured five of the thieves and recovered two hundred cattle.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Middle States and the Lower Lake region, clear or partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather, with westerly to southerly winds and high but slowly falling barometer.

The steamship Caspian, from Liverpool, arrived at Baltimore yesterday.

The Philadelphia club beat the British officers at cricket, yesterday.

The steamer City of Bristol, from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday.

The steamships Suevia, from Hamburg, Batavia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

It is now proposed to extend the "limited" mail train's run from St. Louis to Omaha. The time between St. Louis and Kansas City will be eight hours.

The sixth annual meeting of the Association of Fire Underwriters of the Northwest was held in Chicago yesterday. There was a large attendance of insurance men, many being present from Eastern cities.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

MONARCHIST UNION URGED FOR THE COMING ELECTION.

MADRID, September 22.—A Ministeral circular to the prefects urges the union of Monarchists of all shades in the coming election.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR CUBA.

SANTANDER, September 22.—The embarkation of troops for Cuba is actively going on. Up to the present 4,000 men have sailed for that island.

THE DEMANDS OF THE PAPAL NUNCIO.

MADRID, September 22.—The *Correspondencia* of this city says that Cardinal Simeoni, the Papal Nuncio, addressed a note to the late Government, demanding the execution of the Concordat between Spain and the Vatican, the payment of arrears due the clergy, and that nominations to still vacant bishoprics be made as soon as possible. Don Alejandro Castro, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Don Pedro Sala Yerria, Minister of Finance, replied. The reply was couched in conciliatory but firm language. The Ministers endeavored to convince the Nuncio that the circumstances of the case no longer permitted him to put forward his demands.

SOCIALIST ARMS CAPTURED.

MADRID, September 22.—The police have discovered several secret repositories of arms and ammunition, which are supposed to be intended for a socialist rising.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE VATICAN.

The Spanish envoy at the Vatican is instructed that the Madrid Government will be firm but moderate. It will respect religion, but at the same time protect the rights of the State. It is believed here that the Vatican will finally abate its pretensions.

CARLIST COMMUNICATONS CUT.

HENDAYE, September 22.—The Northern army has cut off all communication between the Carlists in Navarre and Aragon, who are compelled to cross the frontier. General Dorregaray has concentrated his forces around Estella.

England.

THE CASE OF COUNT VON ARNIM.

LONDON, September 22.—A special from Berlin states that the case of Count Von Arnim has been fixed in the higher court for the 17th of October. It is expected that the Kammergerichts' sentence will be confirmed. The Count, who is seriously indisposed, is still in the Moabit prison.

CATHOLIC TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The pastoral of bishops assembled at Maynooth recently intimates that it is the intention to establish a Catholic training school for masters under the care of Vincentian Fathers. They say the primary education system is more than ever distrusted by them, and the dangerous condition of the kind of education of the country has been enlarged to an extent perilous to liberty. They say in a few years the band of professors and masters now being formed by the Catholic University will have the intermediate education of the country in their own hands, and it will become impossible for the State to withhold legal recognition from the educators of the nation.

INSURGENT VICTORY REPORTED.

A cable telegram to the *National Zeitung*, Berlin, confirms the reports of insurgent victories. Trebigne is again surrounded.

THE CONSULAR COMMISSION NOT A FAILURE.

A special from Vienna says the report of the failure of the consular commission is premature. Tho negotiations with the insurgents were only to begin on Monday last; meantime the *Tagblatte* of Vienna says that if the commission should not succeed, the insurgents will be called to a general meeting somewhere in Austria. If the proposed meeting should fail, the Porte would of course follow his own method of dealing with the rebellion but even in that case the Porte would pledge himself to carry out the reforms the consular reports indicated as necessary. Those well acquainted with the intentions of the Porte say that not only the ministry but that the Sultan himself are thoroughly convinced that a good deal of what Bosnia and Herzegovin a cannot be restored, and things must be thoroughly changed.

AUSTRALIAN CROPS.

LONDON, September 22.—A South Australian telegram of the 20th states that the harvests prospects are unprecedented.

SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

LONDON, 6:30 A. M., September 23.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Vienna states that Servia and Montenegro have notified the powers of their determination to remain neutral in the war between Turkey and the Northwest provinces.

MORE GOLD FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, September 23, 6 A. M.—Gold to the amount of £46,000 was withdrawn from the bank yesterday for America.

France.

ORLEANS PRINCES WILL NOT RENOUNCE CLAIMS TO THE THRONE.

PARIS, September 22.—The *Journal De Paris*, on authority, gives a positive denial to the assertions made by the *Journal La France* on the 12th, to the effect that the Orleans princes were about to renounce all claims to the throne and declare for the Republic.

A DEFECTION FROM THE LEFT.

LONDON, September 23, 5:30 A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that upon the meeting of the Assembly a new parliamentary group will be formed, composed of Radicals who follow Gambetta, Naquet and Louis Blanc. This defection from the Left may possibly somewhat delay the dissolution of the Assembly.

PARIS MANUFACTURERS AND THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

PARIS, September 22.—The principal manufacturers of this city will hold a meeting on Friday in favor of the Philadelphia exhibition.

Austria.

THE EMPEROR HOPEFUL OF PEACE.

VIENNA, September 22.—The Emperor of Austria, on receiving the parliamentary delegations to-day, spoke hopefully of the maintenance of peace in Europe.

Money Market News.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 22.—Arrived —Maine, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, September 22.—The steamship Egypt, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 22, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £119,000. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2½ per cent. Consols for money and account 94 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's 105; new 5's, 106. Railroad securities—New York Central 94; Erie 15¾; preferred 30. Turpentine 22s 9d. Refined petroleum 9½.

PARIS, September 22.—Rentes 65 francs

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAT, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS ECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The Republican meeting at Lafayette Hall, to-night, is the first, here, of this campaign, and we hope to see it attended by a large and enthusiastic audience. Governor MORTON was always a favorite with Pittsburgh audiences, and he will be sure to entertain the meeting, to-night, with an eloquent and effective speech. He must be greeted with a full house, and we feel sure he will stir up, in the breasts of all who attend, the old-time enthusiasm which has always distinguished the Republicans of Allegheny county.

PIOLLET hasn't yet decided whether he will shake the fangs out of his gums on the stump or not.

THAT fall the piebald Democratic State ticket of New York an "eclectic ticket." The Republican ticket is elective.

NATURE never makes any blunders. When she moulds a fool she means it, and when SHAM CARY was turned out the old lady was specially in earnest.

ALL OVER the country the Catholic priesthood are commanding their congregations to withdraw Catholic children from the public schools. It has every appearance of a preconcerted movement.

THE Queen of England has become a patron of an English temperance society, but she expresses the very sensible opinion that temperance will be best promoted by education and moral suasion.

THE surest and safest way of judging of men's characters is by the tracks they leave imprinted behind them. Gauged by this standard, where do PERSHING and PIOLLET stand, as contrasted with HARTRANFT and RAWLE?

THE regulation of the matters at issue between the Typographical Union and the employing printers of Washington bears no natural or logical relation to the legitimate objects of the Pennsylvania Republican Association of that city.

No abler body than the North Carolina Constitutional Convention, says the *Wilmington Star*, has assembled in that State for forty years. All the more shame then, to the Democratic members of it, for the assaults which they are making on Republican suffrage and free education.

THE corn crop of Iowa is becoming enormous in its proportions. In 1874 it was 120,000,000 bushels. This year the area is much enlarged, and it is estimated that the yield will be 130,000,000 bushels, which, if no disaster come to it, which does not seem probable, will be worth $70,000,000. There has yet been no frost to injure it.

THE total sum involved in the principal business failures in England during the last three months is set down as over $31,000,000, while the nominal assets amount to only $10,000,000. And yet this list, we are told, includes only the "majority of the more important firms." Probably $10,000,000 more should be added to the gross aggregate.

HERE is an illustration of the use to which a portion, at least, of the "Peter's pence" of the Catholics of the United States and other countries is put. There is now being constructed at a well known manufactory in an English pottery district, a dinner service ordered by the Pope, a single plate of which is to cost $110. Comment is unnecessary.

THE success of the Democrats in those three counties in Maine, over which the party set up such a frantic shout of exultation, resulted from the Prohibition movement, which drew off a considerable vote from the Republican ranks. There is a lesson in this which thoughtful temperance people in our own State might with advantage lay closely to heart.

THE present condition of trade in Cincinnati is thus depicted by the *Gazette* of that city:

"It is worthy of mention that while Cary and the inflated lunatics of his class are wailing about distress and starvation, some of the heaviest manufacturing establishments of this city are putting on a double force of men. Others are from three to six weeks behind with orders, and find it impossible to catch up without employing extra hands. Such is the present depression of trade in these parts."

THIS is what the New York *World* has to say of the report of the Red Cloud Investigating Commission, which is now in course of preparation: "The Democratic member of the Commission will be compelled, it is feared, to join in this report, because Professor MARSH has utterly failed to produce legal evidence to sustain his charges." Thus ignominiously ends this wretched and spiteful attempt to injure Secretary DELANO's good name.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says that when JESSE D. BRIGHT was detected in a secret correspondence with the Chief of the rebel Confederates; and when a resolution was introduced in the United States Senate, in 1862, to expel BRIGHT as a Senator from Indiana, EDGAR COWAN, who then represented Pennsylvania in the Senate, opposed the resolution. At that juncture a resolution was introduced in the Legislature of Pennsylvania instructing COWAN to vote for BRIGHT's expulsion. CYRUS L. PERSHING opposed this resolution.

THE Democratic State ticket in New York consists of three renegade Republicans and four Democrats. On the day of its nomination, at Syracuse, Hon C. B. WALKER, a Democratic member of Congress, rushed into the crowded bar-room at the hotel, and swinging his hat with enthusiasm, he exclaimed: "Well, after a hard struggle, the Democrats have succeeded in carrying the convention—we've got one majority on the State ticket!" The assembled Democrats were so overjoyed at the news, that they took another drink all round to prevent an explosion.

THE Iowa State election occurs on the same day as the election in Ohio. The Democrats seem to be letting the contest go by default. Their campaign could scarcely be worse managed than it is. There are no speakers except LEFFLER, the candidate for Governor, who goes here and there only to find no hearers, while in numerous instances even the local committees do not know that he is coming. But everywhere he goes he is confronted with his disloyal and avaricious record, which makes it exceedingly discouraging. The prospects are that the Republican majority in that State will reach fully 40,000.

IT will be recollected that the name of JOHN BIGELOW, who has for years claimed to be a Republican, was presented as a candidate for Comptroller in the New York State Republican Convention, but was withdrawn at the request of himself upon the ground that Governor TILDEN had appointed him on the Canal Commission, to investigate alleged frauds, and he was bound to attend to that duty. He further explained that, were he to accept *any* nomination for public office, it would expose him to the suspicion of the charge of having sought or availed himself of his position and opportunity for the purpose of promoting his own personal interest, and that his sense of honor would not permit him to be placed in any such situation. In little *more* than a week afterward he accepted a Democratic nomination in the interest and for the benefit of TILDEN. The New York *Herald* gives us a glimpse into the true unwardness of this quick pawning of his boasted "sense of honor." It appears that when, in 1850, Mr. BIGELOW went into the New York *Post* as associate editor and part proprietor, he needed pecuniary assistance in paying for his purchased interest, which assistance was given by TILDEN. The borrower is now quits with the lender. He has paid his monetary obligation with the surrender of his moral principles.

PIOLLET AS A CANAL CONTRACTOR.

The construction of the canals of this State, when the Democratic party had undisputed sway, afforded a grand opportunity to the leeches who fatten upon public blood. They fastened themselves upon the State at every exposed point; and the public works, when finished, were found to have cost more than double what they should have done. They were, besides, so poorly constructed that the expense of repairing them and keeping them open absorbed nearly the entire annual revenues.

These public works cost the State about forty millions of dollars. The Board of Canal Commissioners was exclusively Democratic, and nearly every contractor in their employ was a Democrat. The fortunes of many leading Democrats in this State were made through the fat contracts awarded them as partisan favors, and at least half of the State debt of Pennsylvania was incurred to enrich the contractors who built her canals.

The North Branch Canal is an illustration of this fact. It was an extension of the main line from the Susquehanna to the New York line, along the banks of the north branch of the Susquehanna; and the original estimate of the cost of its completion was much below the actual cost. At the time work was suspended upon the public works, in 1841, the sum of $2,484,939 had been spent upon it, and when work was resumed thereon in 1849, it was estimated that $1,414,116 would finish it. Yet the final cost of the section from Pittston to the State line, ninety-two miles in length, was $4,236,998. What the section of the line from the Susquehanna to Pittston cost we have no means now of learning; but if the upper section cost $331,943 more than the estimates, the cost of the whole line must have exceeded the original figures by more than a million.

It is unnecessary to say that the canal when finished at this heavy cost, would not hold water. That fact will be accepted as a matter of course. It was not made for use, but for the enrichment of contractors; and the cost of repairing it so as to make it passable was left to those who followed them.

Even Governor BIGLER was led to complain of the extravagant cost of this improvement. In his message of 1853 he said:

"The estimated cost of completing the North Branch Canal, at the period already named, was $772,000. One million dollars have since been paid, and a sum exceeding $150,000 is still required to pay for its completion."

Among the contractors who enjoyed the benefit of the outlay of State money upon the North Branch Canal, was VICTOR E. PIOLLET, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. He was one of the leeches who fattened upon the State, and he was not satisfied with *one* contract, nor with *two*, but he must needs have *eight*. He was the boss contractor—the head of the Ring of Canal Contractors who sucked the life-blood of the State and grew rich out of the money which the tax-payers have since had to pay.

To show how greedily he snapped up the little chances offered him by the Democratic Board of Canal Commissioners, we append a list of his contracts taken from the report of the Engineer of the North Branch Canal for the year ending November 30th, 1853, pp. 9, 10 and 11:

Section No. 29, V. E. & J. E. Piollet	$ 4,128
Section No. 30, V. E. & J. E. Piollet	2,760
Section No. 32, V. E. & J. E. Piollet	5,445
Section No. 34, V. E. & J. E. Piollet	12,823
Section No. 36, V. E. & J. E. Piollet	17,218
Aqueduct No. 3, Wysox, V. E. & J. E. Piollet	5,182
Aqueduct over Little Wysox, V. E. & J. E. Piollet	320
Farm bridge No. 3, V. E. & J. E. Piollet	1,099
Total	$48,834

No name appears oftener in the list of contractors than those of V. E. & J. E. PIOLLET, and we have left to inter that this enterprising firm was the especial pet of the Democratic board. The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer undoubtedly stood at the head of the band who then monopolized the favors that were to be got out of canal contracts, and he doubtless laid, at this time, the foundation of the large private fortune which he now enjoys.

The State, we think, has been as good to him as he deserved, and he has no further claims on its generosity. He has feathered his nest comfortably, and he never did the State any service that requires further compensation. Let him be content with what he has got.

It hardly becomes the great State of Pennsylvania, at a time when Governor TILDEN, of New York, is trying to make a little political capital out of prosecuting the Canal Contractors of that State, to go back into the Pennsylvania crowd that preceded them to find a man to fill the office of State Treasurer. The present Canal Contractors of New York, who are the objects of TILDEN's virtuous indignation, are the lineal descendants of the men who grew rich in digging our worthless ditches; and Pennsylvania will hardly stultify herself by taking one of the fathers for her State Treasurer while the sons, in New York, are coming to grief through exposures and prosecutions which affect their integrity and honesty. The tribe is just now under too heavy a cloud to warrant the elevation of one of them to a highly responsible State office.

TAXES AND NATURALIZATION.

No person naturalized after the 2d day of October next can vote at the ensuing November election. Every person entitled to naturalization, therefore, should see to it that his papers are procured on or before that day.

All taxes, likewise, must be paid before October 2d, to entitle the payer to a vote. All who paid their taxes last year can vote, this year, upon last year's tax receipts; but those who have no such receipt must pay this year's taxes.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad is doing a larger freight business this year than ever before. A Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes thus encouragingly:

"There never was a time when more trains were run on the Pennsylvania Railroad, than at present. They are now passing over its three great divisions, the eastern, middle and western. The efforts to make up for the lost time in the mining regions is one of the causes of this heavy freight business, and the immense crops gathered in all parts of the State now being pushed to market is another. The middle division of this great road has always been regarded as the great center of its local trade, because it runs through the richest portion of the mineral and agricultural region of the State, and is fed by lateral lines which pass directly through that region. These latter lines are now passing immense quantities of freight to the middle division, in the shape of coal and lumber, which make up the aggregate of the vast traffic to which I refer. It crowds the entire line east and west between the Schuylkill and the Monongahela with tremendous trains, and puts to the utmost test the rolling stock, steam and blood power employed by the company. These gigantic freight movements are the indications of a revival of business most cheering, and as they show a large increase over the same period for two years past, it is fair to infer that the effect will be very profitable to manufacturing and merchandising in other States. The resumption of shipping traffic, by this, is also a pleasure indication of the revival of business among producers, but it must not be inferred that manufacturing production is yet in a state to be regarded as a permanent revival. In the interior of the State and particularly in the locality embracing what are known as the iron and coal regions, resumption proceeds slowly. What with depression from over production, and embarrassment from strikes and the falling off in demand from the failure of several gigantic railroad enterprises, the interior business of Pennsylvania received a backset in the last two years from which it will take many years of good management fully to recover. The effort to revive this trade, as made by one of the leading roads in the eastern part of the State, is one of the influences to which we can attribute the increase of freight on several other roads; but the freight increase on the Pennsylvania Railroad, such as the vast number of cattle trains and the still larger number of trains now engaged in hauling through freight, is more an indication of trade revival in the West and Southwest than it is of a local character. But taking both together, the local and through freight now passing both ways over the middle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad shows that there is a gradual and steady increase of business all through the country. The shocks of the late panics were so tremendous that this gradual revival is not perceptible over the whole country, and can only be seen in channels like that to which I refer."

THE workingmen are beginning to find out that PERSHING is as hostile to their interests as he was friendly to the corporations during his legislative career. His body is too little and his soul too small to comprehend the questions at stake between the workingmen and their employers. He never did a day's work in his life, has never earned an ounce of bread by the sweat of his brow, and has not one feeling in common with the sons of toil. Hence, as a public man, he has always been found *against* the workingman. This, for instance, is what the Allentown *Chronicle* says about him:

"He voted, when in the Legislature, to remove the responsibility for railroad accidents from the companies and put it on the shoulders of the poor employees. He wanted the companies relieved from paying damages and he wanted the engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and baggage masters to be hung for murder. He also was opposed to the bill which relieved the laboring man from the obligation to take orders on stores for his wages when he did not want to. Judge Pershing believes that all the rights enjoyed in this State must be monopolized by capital and that there must be no protection thrown around the poor and the weak to shield them from oppression. This is the kind of a friend of the workingman Judge Pershing is."

NOTHING more fully illustrates the truism that it takes two to make a bargain than the fact that the Fall River operatives who voted to take a "vacation," instead of submitting to a reduction of wages, have got to the end of their season of idleness and now find that the mill-owners are not inclined to start up the mills on account of the dullness of trade and the large stocks of cotton goods in the market, except at the reduction at first insisted on. There has been a great deal of destitution and suffering among the idle spinners and their families during the lock-out. If the manufacturers could devise some new way of disposing of their goods, it would be an advantage alike to consumers and operatives. A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* states that under the present system the relative cost of labor for production, as compared with the bare commission paid to selling agents, including the advances, shows a commission charge, as against a labor cost, of $119 to $127 50. In other words, the manufacturers have to pay nearly as much for commission on sales and advances, both of which are incident to the system of their industry, as they have to pay for production. This is a fact not generally known, but it is true.

IN THE course of old BILL ALLEN'S disjointed harrangue at Toledo, Ohio, last Saturday night, he talked a long time about defalcations and defaulters. During this tirade there sat on the platform immediately behind him ex-Collector of Internal Revenue STEEDMAN, who stands upon the record as a "defaulter" to a large amount, but who liberally applauded the epithet "thief," thus hurled at him. The Toledo *Commercial* suggests that it may have felt that he was exempted from ALLEN's arraignment, because he was appointed by ANDY JOHNSON, a Democratic President, and refused confirmation by a Republican Senate. This man, who has thus far escaped the punishment due him, was afterward called out by the crowd to address them, when he proceeded to pour out a torrent of abuse against Republicans —whether for letting him cheat the penitentiary was not stated.

THE Democrats of Cleveland nominated Dr. WILLIAM MEYER, of the *Waechter am Erie*, to catch the German vote; but as the *Waechter* has since then declared itself against ALLEN and CARY, the Doctor has felt bound to decline; whereupon, the Democratic committee, angry at the Germans for this rebuff, at once nominated HARVEY RICE for the vacant place. RICE is noted for his hostility to the Germans, and it is therefore presumable the Democrats have given up all hope of getting their votes. The Cleveland *Anzeiger* declares the nomination of RICE an insult to the Germans and it was probably so intended.

A CHEERING sign of returning confidence is the fact that dealers in real estate are beginning to look cheerful. They were among the very first to experience the effects of the panic, and they must needs be among the last to feel the rising of the returning tide. It is, therefore, an encouraging indication to hear that real estate is again inquired for, and that the heavy weight upon it is gradually lessening in pressure.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

President Grant leaves Long Branch on a visit to Colorado, to-day.

The balloonist Wise considers himself weather-wise and has come out a meteorologist.

The unclaimed portion of New Guinea will shortly be annexed to the British Empire.

We guess the *Post* has forgotten that suggestive little fable of the milkmaid and the eggs.

Lowell's new volume of critical essays may be expected in November, and Emerson's in December.

Adirondack Murray is extending his theological studies. He has four stallions to exhibit at a Connecticut fair.

The Grangers of Kentucky have decided on raising more hemp. If justice is done they won't have to export any of it.

Miss Hatchett, the Illinois poetess, is going to shelve her name, an admirer having axed her, and she being not averse.

Sam. Bard says he "has learned at last what not to put in the columns of a newspaper." Guess he don't write, himself, then.

Of the 1,300,000,000 human beings in this miserable world, 370,000,000 have no paper or writing materials, and never heard of Eli Perkins.

A quartet of dogs which bark in two notes each, and can thus sing together many simple airs, is the latest musical instrument out.

Joaquin Miller is awry in "Il Capucin." Capuchins never sleep in stone coffins but in comfortable beds, and they don't dwell in damp cells.

Chairs and sofas stuffed with aromatic herbs, "which fill the air with an agreeable, but not too powerful perfume," is the latest Parisian folly.

What the Boston Almanac calls an "annual" eclipse of the sun, and is generally known as an annular eclipse, will occur on the morning of the 29th inst.

A new postal law goes into effect in Canada on the first of next month. Its most important feature is the compulsory prepayment of newspapers.

One thousand and ninety-two words a minute were recently telegraphed from Ostend to Brussels. This is at the rate of nearly eighteen words a second.

An Oswego billy-goat broke up a base ball match the other day by butting both nines off the field. He deserves to be kept in clover for the rest of his life.

The Connecticut apple crop will not be over one-tenth of the abundant total of last year; and the same thing is said to be true of Massachusetts and Vermont.

Careful calculations from new data show the mean height of Europe to be 296,838 metres, or about 920 feet, which is 285 feet higher than Humboldt made it.

The old silver mine in Wilton, Conn., is being reopened by Tiffany, of New York. This mine was worked prior to the Revolution by Englishmen, the ore being shipped to England for reduction.

A clinker about the size of one's fist and formed by the chemicals in $2,000,000 worth greenbacks, which have lately been burned by the Treasury Department, is all that is left of that immense sum.

Hold on to your hair. That terrible gulf cyclone is slowly but surely spinning northeastward, moving, as such meteors are known to do, at the rate of from two miles to forty miles an hour.

Chicago boasts of the number of effective preachers it has developed. This is because the Chicago sinner is such a very hard customer to deal with that whoever wrestles with him is compelled to exert himself to the utmost.

The commission of naturalists sent out by the geological survey to examine into the grasshopper plague have returned from their investigations and are preparing their report. They will not jump to any hasty conclusions.

Kossuth once favored the formation of a Danubian confederacy, to embrace all the Sclavonic countries, but now he sees in Pan-Sclavism "a Russian plot to make out of national feelings a tool to Russian preponderance over the world."

Good. The law passed by the last New York Legislature providing for the punishment of persons who circulate false reports of business failures for the purpose of affecting the credit and standing of firms, is to be rigidly enforced.

It is now maintained that the fly doesn't walk on the ceiling by means of atmospheric pressure, as popularly taught, but that the hairs of the feet, clothed as they are with a glutinous substance poured out in minute quantities, are the organs of adhesion.

He neither fought like a man, nor surrendered like a gentleman." That refers to Jeff. Davis, and compasses that matter perfectly.

The Point of Attack.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

When a besieging army sits down before a fortress, the best generalship requires that its commander survey the ground carefully, find out the most vulnerable point of the enemy's works, and direct his energies to that spot. Where the defenders are weakest is the proper point of attack. The temperance army, in its aggressive war upon old King Alcohol, has adopted exactly the opposite policy. There are two objective points in the enemy's works, rum-selling and rum-drinking. The first is fortified by the universal love of gain and by the power of the money gained in it. The last is weakened by the certainty of loss and the poverty consequent upon this loss. Wherein, then, lies the wisdom or generalship of directing the entire or even any considerable portion of the aggressive force against the strongest part of the enemy's works, and strengthening the weak part by building ramparts of apologies and false, sentimental sympathies to protect it from the storming of consciences, and from the just punishment which is the only rational hope of breaking it down?

We are told, truly, that moral suasion against rumselling is idle, as blowing one's breath against the wind to turn it; but for rum drinking we have nothing but moral suasion, and a wishy-washy quality at that. We stroke the drunkard on the back, and say, "Poor fellow! It was not your fault that you did get drunk, and it will be no fault of yours if you get drunk again, for there are those wicked rumsellers, at every corner, tempting you! We sympathize with you, poor victim of another's sin, poor prisoner in the dungeon of the tyrant! We are coming to deliver you; so, be patient, and help us a little if you can. There is a door in your dungeon, which is never locked, and you may walk out by it into the sunshine of freedom any fine day. We advise, nay beseech, you to do this; but if you conclude that it is too much trouble, the responsibility of the conclusion will rest on your tyrant." So all the quaker guns of the crusade are kept for the vulnerable point in the enemy's works, while he "Swamp Angel" of legal retribution and unsparing denunciation is turned against the granite precipice of rumselling.

A vast majority of what are called "temperance reformers," overlooking the fact that there is a legitimate traffic in liquor, that alcohol is indispensable in science and civilization, indulge in indiscriminate denunciations, well calculated to illegitimize the entire trade and manufacture, to make them disreputable, and thus to drive them into the hands of disreputable persons.

I was talking, the other day, to "Liberty Man," one of the leaders in the Prohibition movement, an old "wheel-horse" in the Republican train, who has taken the doldrums and wants to back the coach clean over the precipice, because some of the horses in front won't pull, some have laid down in the harness, and some are stealing oats out of the public crib. He spoke, with regret, of the good, old days when whisky was pure, and even intoxication did not make a man a maniac or murder him outright; but he did not see that making the business disreputable had placed it so largely in the hands of disreputable men, that general adulteration became a matter of course.

When every third farmer had a little still, made whisky and sold it to his neighbors, as they now do cider, we had pure whisky. Every family kept a bottle full, either with or without sassy, and every one was expected to take some, with his epsom salts, if at no other time. There was no disgrace attached to making or selling liquor, and as a matter of course the liquor made and sold was not the disgraceful stuff of which there is now such universal complaint. When a man's business must not only render him a living profit, but compensate for loss of character, he is not likely to be scrupulous about the means used to increase his gains. Give a man, or a business, a bad reputation, and he, or it, will be only too apt to deserve it before long.

My own remedy for intemperance used to be this: Pour all the alcohol, now in existence, into the Atlantic ocean, stop the manufacture, and then we will all live in peace and die happy.

I have long seen that it was about as sensible as a plan for preventing freshets by abolishing rivers and decreeing that rain shall fall only in sufficient quantities, and at proper times, to fructify the earth; but I understand the mental processes by which folks arrive at Prohibition conclusions, and have lived to see that they are a practical failure, because based on unsound premises. It is not true that alcohol is an "evil, only evil, and that continually." It is one of God's creations, more liable to abuse than any other, except the human passions which it influences; and temperance simply requires the prevention of this abuse, not the discontinuance of the use. Prohibition is not temperance, but abstinence is not temperance, and it is a misnomer to call either by that name.

Paul preached temperance, and told Timothy to take wine! He also exhorts all men to be "temperate in all things," but did not bid them to abstain from all things. Christ made wine and used it in such way, as to be called, by his contemporary, enemies, "a wine bibber." The earnest friends of temperance who, so long maintained a prohibitory law in Maine, were obliged to recognize the existence of the legitimate trade, and appointed dealers to supply it, thus making it a monopoly, the undue profits of which prevented any of the most extensive and demoralizing systems of smuggling that ever was carried on against any government. Law is a public educator, and a law which educated tens of thousands of citizens to connive at, or practice, the introduction of whisky in packages marked "Holy Bible" and "Sacred Instruments," is a schoolmaster with whose services public morals can well dispense.

The repeated failures of Prohibition when fairly on trial, are the legitimate results of attacking the evil of intemperance at its strongest point, and confining the attack to this point. This increasing experience with which the laborers in this field deny the existence of a legitimate trade in liquor, or the ungracious yielding to necessity with which they acknowledge it, is a very narrow spirit in which to regard so broad a field of action. It is not well for the Pope, or any other man, to be absolutely certain that he is right, on a subject on which nine-tenths of the world differ with him; and the intemperate scorn with which "temperance" people are apt to receive all moderate counsels on this subject, is an assumption of infallibility, at war with the rights of private judgment.

It is beyond dispute that Europe is now sending us the bone and muscle, and to a large part of the brain, which is supplying the national waste caused by the decay of the descendants of the Pilgrims. It is also beyond dispute that, in no part of Europe, is the manufacture or sale of vinous, malt or spiritous liquors disreputable. In all parts of it, the most honorable citizens, the most prominent Christians, drink just as they used to do here, openly, without pretense of concealment or any sense of wrong. They demand that their liquor shall be pure, and pure it is, as any other commodity of universal use. The men who supply the demand have a character to maintain, a respectable business to establish, and act accordingly.

The Scandinavian farmer brews his barrels of beer, puts them in his cellar; he sells down his barrels of fish; his wife makes cheese in quantities, and bakes bread enough to last six months. At noon they come from the field, he draws a pitcher of beer, gets out a fish or some cheese, or both, a supply of bread that is bread, places these on the table and the dinner is ready, and their sons and daughters, stalwart and rosy, are coming up in thousands, taking possession of this land, which our sons and daughters are too feeble to hold, and no wonder.

The American farmer brings home a bag of coffee, a chest of tea, a barrel of sugar and another of syrup. He turns a barrel of cider into vinegar, and gets plenty of mustard and other spices. His wife raises a bed of red peppers. She makes catsups and pickles, and picalilties, preserves by the shelf full, and jellies into. She makes dough, a fresh batch three times a day, and puts it in an oven, or stove, long enough to get hot, then serves it up for bread. Her men folks would not have it baked because their wives would necessitate cleaning, and the prime business of life, with them, is to swallow. Eating is a miserable, old fogy, European custom. So your farmer and his boys rush to the table, all palpitating from their work, the wife and girls rush around, all palpitating from their work, which consists of all culinary operations except baking. They pour out pint after pint of scalding coffee, dish out pyramid after pyramid of scalding dough, plaster over a plateau of greasy, scalding pastry, and the men-folks open their mouths and swallow, gulp and swallow, often accelerate the rapid process to prevent the too painful scalding of their throats; and, when the stomach will hold no more, spring up and rush off to work or play; and then we talk to the world about temperance, and lecture Germany on the subject of beer!

"Thou hypocrite! First pull out the beam that is in thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye."

This temperance question will not be settled in our day, but the fate of this Nation will, and I have a word to say to "Liberty Man" and some other old friends whom he represents, and that word is, Steady! boys! Steady! Stretch your traces and hold! Hold, for your lives, and for the lives of your children! "Hold for your altars and your fires, God, and your native land." Other men have struck for them and died striking. Be you for business and hold. Throw off the check rein. Put your heads between your feet and hold until the bones in your legs break, if they must. That cannot now be put into the chasm! It is your coach; all that is dearest to you in life is aboard; and if the front horses have failed, so much the more need that you should not fail. Old Friends of Freedom, you have stood by her in days of fiery trial; do not fail her now, when false friends have betrayed her, and foes are combining for her destruction. "Having done all to stand, stand therefor." Save the house before you sweep and garnish it.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

Governor Allen makes a strong point of a paymaster who stole half a million, and was pardoned out of the penitentiary by Grant, after about a year's service. Is it possible that Old Bill is so ignorant as not to know that that paymaster was a Democrat, and that he was pardoned out on a petition signed by nearly every leading Democratic politician in Pennsylvania, and native State?—*Columbus Journal.*

AUTUMN.

The maples in the forest glow;
On the lawn the fall flowers blaze;
The landscape has a purple haze;
My heart is filled with warmth and glow.

Like living coals the red leaves burn:
They fall—then turns the red to rust;
They crumble, like the coals, to dust.
Warm heart, must thou to ashes turn?

PERSONAL.

A Tennessee woman hanged herself, the other Sunday, while her husband was at church, because he had struck her just before departing to attend to his other religious duties.

A deaf and dumb sailor was tried in a Quebec court last week for deserting his ship. He cross-questioned a deaf and dumb witness by signs, made an eloquent speech to the court in the same language, and was acquitted in the ordinary vernacular.

Mr. Moody is not likely to have the field all to himself in this country. Last Sunday at Northfield, his native town, the Unitarian clergyman opened the batteries of argument upon the revivalist's position, and delivered a fire that has filled all the quiet air of Western Massachusetts with excitement.

John McDarby, native of Ireland and citizen of Massachusetts, is attaining some little notoriety by eating snakes, frogs, rats and crockery ware, which latter he bites through as an ordinary human would bite through apple jelly, by running little trips of sixty or seventy miles in twenty-four hours, and by lifting barrels of pork by the hoops with teeth, and other like performances. A very cheerful and vigorous person.

Here is a good joke, which is at General Butler's expense. The circumstance transpired only a few days ago. A flashily dressed young sprig entered Uncle Benjamin's office and he was requested by Benjamin to be seated. The request was complied with, and the young man was asked to state his business. "Well, Mr. B., what would be the first thing for me to do in order to learn the profession?" Uncle Benjamin fixed his weather eye upon the nobby-dressed young man and surveyed him from his flashy necktie to his highly polished boots, and exclaimed: "The first thing you had better do would be to go and roll in a barnyard." An answer came as quick as the suggestion in the following terse language: "If I should come and study two years in your office, would it fit do just as well?"

A Health Yielding Stimulant.

It is suicidal for a man to drink ordinary liquor, when he feels weak, to enable him to perform work in hand. The fatigue which later produces is increased ten fold by the debilitating reaction of the stimulants of commerce, so that the temporary invigoration is purchased at a fearful cost to health. A stimulant, in order to impart healthful energy, should be medicated. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are so wonderfully efficacious as a restorative and preventive is that their alcoholic basis of pure Old Rye is mingled with vegetable tonics and alteratives which are the most potent known to medical botanists. Their immediate or ultimate effect is to rouse the dormant energies, and their subsequent operation is to permanently invigorate, through the medium of restored digestion and secretion, the various organs of the body.

Imported Medicine Department.

We have recently perfected such arrangements with our Eastern correspondents as will enable us to furnish our customers with all the popular Foreign Medicines at present introduced into this country. We have just received a large supply of that great French remedy for Rheumatism and Gout,

LAVILLE'S LIQUOR and GOUT PILLS,

To which we respectfully call the attention of the afflicted public. This medicine has been sold from this store for a great many years and has given general satisfaction, as many prominent citizens of this vicinity who were former sufferers of this distressing complaint will bear testimony. Sent by mail.

WM. C. BYERS, Druggist,
Cor. Penn avenue and Sixth street (late St. Clair).

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, from the 1st and 15th of each month, if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. FOLLANSBEE, Treasurer. JAS. M. PAXTON, Secretary.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Hall, Wm. K. Nimick, Alfred Patterson, F. Rahm, G. F. Randolph, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ziegler, John S. Bailey, Solicitor.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor
No. 54 SIXTH STREET.
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBEING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOTELS.
GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
McKibbin, Vosburg & Co,
CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. McKIBBIN.
The above magnificent property has passed into the possession of the undersigned. Its interior arrangements, its apartments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT OF ALEXANDER TINDLE, JR., TO ALEXANDER FREW.

No. 78 March T., 1874. Common Pleas Court No. 1.

And now, to wit: September 4, 1875, account of Assignee presented and read in open Court and approved, unless exceptions be filed within twenty days, and the Court direct that notice of the filing of this account be given by publication once a week for three successive weeks, in the Pittsburgh Commercial and Pittsburgh Legal Journal.

BY THE COURT.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ALVIN W. BAIRY, of Millerstown, Butler county, a Bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for the discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, a Court of Bankruptcy is hereby given, to all persons who have proved their debts and other persons interested, to appear at the 18th day of October, 1875, at 9 o'clock A. M., before N. W. SHAFER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in the City of Allegheny, Allegheny city, to show cause, if they have why the discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of WILLIAM SMITH, a petitioner for the adjudication in Bankruptcy of himself and William Smith and Robert Smith, trading as William Smith & Sons, Debt. No. 2,352 in Bankruptcy.

At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1875: Notice is hereby given that a Resolution of Creditors with the creditors of said debtor, together with the statement of said debtor's assets and debts, has been presented to the Court; and that a hearing will be had before the said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering whether such Resolution has been passed in the manner directed by the 17th section of the amendment to Bankrupt Act approved June 22d, 1874, and to show cause why the said Resolution and Composition should not be accepted, confirmed and recorded.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of Charles A. Boucher, Debtor. No. 2,442 in Bankruptcy.

At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1875: Notice is hereby given that a Resolution of Composition with the creditors of said debtor, together with the statement of said debtor's assets and debts, has been presented to the Court; and that a hearing will be had before the said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering whether such Resolution has been passed in the manner directed by 17th section of the amendment to the Bankrupt Act approved June 22d, 1874, and to show cause why the said Resolution and Composition should not be accepted, confirmed and recorded.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of Charles A. Boucher, Debtor. No. 2,442 in Bankruptcy.

At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1875: Notice is hereby given that a Resolution of Composition with the creditors of said debtor, together with the statement of said debtor's assets and debts, has been presented to the Court; and that a hearing will be had before the said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering whether such Resolution has been passed in the manner directed by 17th section of the amendment to the Bankrupt Act approved June 22d, 1874, and to show cause why the said Resolution and Composition should not be accepted, confirmed and recorded.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the estate of JACOB EWART, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

S. H. HILL,

No. 105 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1875.

The situation to-day was not materially different from that previously reported. Some of the banks that had large loanable balances a week or two ago now report their funds closely loaned up, while others who then had no spare money are now seeking paper. The general condition, however, is that of ease, with the supply of first-class paper rather below the amount which the banks as a whole can take. Exchange and currency were about to equal volume to-day and ruled at par. The New York market to-day was more favorable, gold having closed at 116¼. In stocks and securities there is no change to note further than a slight falling off in Government bonds caused by the decline in gold. It is of interest to the public that Colonel Thomas A. Scott and Mr. Matthew Baird give notice to all parties holding the notes of the California and Texas Railway Construction Company, with their joint indorsement, that they are ready to pay the same at par, principal and interest to date of presentation, less rebate of interest until maturity and return of collateral belonging thereto. The notes aliluded to mature at various dates up to April 13, 1876. Holders of the same are requested to present them to R. D. Barclay, at the Pennsylvania Railroad office, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. There is no material change in the state of trade. In most departments there is a moderate movement, but there is no great activity in any. The features of caution, economy and conservatism which have been so prominent in all classes of trade, still predominate, and there is no disposition to make speculative or risky ventures to any important degree in the purchase of merchandise. The tendency of the times is toward small margins of profit and low prices, and it will probably continue so until the country has the assurance of a settled stable financial policy, and consumption has overtaken production. The work of supplying the wants of the people is the mainspring of business, but this process, so far as manufactures is concerned, has for the last few years been overdone, and it follows that the production must either be curtailed, for a period, or else new markets must be sought in other lands for our surplus. And when prices are low enough it will not be difficult to find them.

—A movement is now going on in England for a reform in the volume and character of the bank currency of the United Kingdom. The amount of bank currency is about £45,000,000, to which must be added at least as much more specie in circulation to approximate the volume of the circulating medium of England. The currency requirements of that country are less than ours for the reason that the use of checks and bank deposits are more general there than here not only in wholesale dealings, but in all the operations of retail trade, which last is the principal employer of the circulating medium in all mercantile nations. Still it is claimed by high authority that the volume of currency is inadequate and an agitation for the remedy of this with other defects is taking place under the auspices of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. In connection with this evil it is also claimed that this gold basis of paper in the Bank of England is so insufficient that the withdrawal of even a half million pounds forces the Bank of England to advance rates and thereby convulse trade. It is also claimed that the Bank of England is an irresponsible, arbitrary power, whose interests are opposed to the interests of the public; that the manipulations of the rate of interest are so many robberies of small traders for the benefit of great speculators. The remedy proposed is a national bank of issue, precisely the remedy proposed by the anti-bullionists in this country. Some months ago the agitation took the form of a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, requesting the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the operation of the bank acts of 1844 and 1845 touching the subject of the issue of bank notes and banking in England, Ireland and Scotland, as affecting the rates of discount and the interests of the trading and commercial classes, and the public generally.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Association the following basis of the appeal for a royal commission was unanimously adopted:

1. Is the reserve of gold kept by the Bank of England now sufficient for this country, considering the extent of its commercial operations and the large quantity of gold liable to be demanded for exportation?

2. If question 1 be answered in the negative, what measures should be adopted to maintain a sufficient reserve in the Bank of England, or elsewhere, adequate for the wants of the country?

3. (a.) Is it consistent with sound policy to maintain an act of Parliament which requires occasional suspension?

(b.) And if so, to what authority in this State should the power of suspending an act of Parliament be committed?

(c.) And is it wise that such a power should be given to an authority which, only occasionally acts in a season of extreme trouble, and which has no control over the corporation whose acts may lead up to the cause of such emergency?

4. To inquire why, since 1844 and 1845, the fluctuations in the rate of discount have been many times more frequent, more sudden and extreme than during any previous periods on record in times of comparative peace.

5. To inquire into the constitution and actual management of the Bank of France, as compared with the constitution and actual manager ment of the Bank of England.

(a.) As to the points of difference in the constitution or management of those banks respectively, to which may be attributed the crisis and panic which occur periodically in the English money market, and do not occur in the French money market at all.

6. To inquire whether the decrease in the issue of country bank notes, consequent on the bank act of 1844, has been of advantage to the nation or otherwise?

7. (a) Are the conditions on which the Bank of England is authorized to issue the notes, which must under the present system become ultimately the only paper currency of the country, the best and most economical attainable?

(b.) If not, on what amended conditions should the issue of national bank notes be sanctioned?

8. What effect has been produced on the money market by the frequent withdrawal of gold from England and Scotland since the act of 1-11?

9. (a.) By the acts of 1844, 1845, the privilege of issuing notes against gold on deposit, and of issuing one-pound notes, was exclusively granted to the banks then existing in Scotland and Ireland. Has this been advantageous to those countries?

(b.) If so, is it desirable to extend these privileges to all such banks in Scotland and Ireland, and to all banks in England; or to abolish the exclusive privileges granted before 1844, and to allow banks were extensively used?

(c.) Is it just to allow the banks of Scotland and Ireland, possessing such exclusive privileges, to establish themselves in England in competition with banks not so privileged?

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
September 22, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116	116
6's, 1881, coup.	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½
5-20's, 1865	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1865, Registered	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1867	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1867, Registered	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1868	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½
10-40's	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Currency 6's	126½	126½	126½	126½	126½	126½
New 5 percents	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Western Union Tel.	85	85	85	85	85	85
Quicksilver	15	15	15	15	15	15
Pacific Mail	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Panama	131	131	131	131	131	131
Adams Express	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Wells-Fargo Express	78	78	78	78	78	78
American Express	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
United States Express	75	75	75	75	75	75
New York Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Erie	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Erie preferred	32	32	32	32	32	32
Hudson River	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Michigan Central	132	132	132	132	132	132
Michigan Southern	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Illinois Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Illinois Central—Scrip	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Chicago & Alton	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Chicago & Alton pref.	105	105	105	105	105	105
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Pittsburgh	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Fort Wayne	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½
Ohio & Mississippi	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
Ohio & Miss. pref.	35	35	35	35	35	35
Toledo & Wabash	22	21	21	21	21	21
Toledo & Wab. pref.	44	44	44	44	44	44
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	20	20	20	20	20	20
Iron Mountain	14	14	14	14	14	14
Central of New Jersey	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Delaware & Lackawanna	86	86	86	86	86	86
Northern Pacific	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Northern Pacific pref.	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Wabash	6	6	6	6	6	6
Ohio & Mississippi	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
Lake Shore	63	63	63	63	63	63
Hannibal & St. Jo.	21	21	21	21	21	21
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref.	40	40	40	40	40	40
Union Pacific	70	70	70	70	70	70
Central Pacific bds	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Union Pacific bds	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Grant	101	101	101	101	101	101
Sinking fund	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Mo. Pacific	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Do preferred	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	5-20's, 1868	121¼
5-20's, 1864	119¾	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's compons	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	Currency 6's	128¾
5-20's, 1867	119¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	51	Georgia, 6's	92
Tennessee, new	50	Georgia, 7's	100
Virginia, 6's	40	N. Carolinas	20
Virginia, new	40	N. Carolina, new	15½
Missouri 6's	102	S. Carolinas	105
Alabama, 5's	25	S. Carolina, new	28
Alabama, 8's	95		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, September 22, 1875. }

Commercial affairs to-day were fairly active. Some lines of trade remain sluggish under the influence of adverse circumstances, grain notably being kept slow by the unsettled character of the leading markets. It is thought, however, that bottom has been reached at Chicago, and that the condition of the trade will be more favorable from this time on. In flour there was a firm and moderately active trade for old wheat flours, while new flour was sluggish and rather weak. Country produce was moderately active; the peach trade continues moderately active though somewhat diminished in volume and drawing to a close; butter, cheese, eggs and potatoes are steady and unchanged. There are four operations in provisions were unchanged from last quotations, there was a firm feeling and active demand for hams at yesterday's advance. Groceries were active with a firm feeling in sugars and an advance of 1/8c reported by some leading houses, while others adhered to former prices. Petroleum was strong and active with an upward tendency. Dry goods were moving freely and a very active and satisfactory trade is reported at close prices. Wool is rather sluggish, has some business has been done by local dealers during the past week at unchanged prices. The general merchandise markets, including drugs and chemicals, glass and glassware, hardware, lumber, hides and leather, etc., were fairly active at steady values.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says concerning the export movement of grain from that city during the past week:

"Owing to the continued scarcity of tonnage the amount of new business accomplished during the past week has been small. At the 91 to 92c quoted a number of cargoes could readily be employed, and, when taken in conjunction with the low scale of rates for grain to Philadelphia, the rates quoted certainly offer superior attractions to anything that can be said at neighboring ports.

"The following are the clearances for the week ending September 18 of vessels loaded on Girard Point grain elevators:

	Bushels.
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Richardo Terzo	23,414 wheat, Cork, for orders.
Bergen	8,220 grain.
Bergenfjord	6,000 corn.
W. W. Harvey	21,222 corn, Trieste.
Pennsylvania	15,000 corn, Liverpool.
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Scandinavia	21,825 wheat, Antwerp.
Hottingen	22,233 corn, Cork, for orders.
	220,771

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Below we give the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	371	Apples, bbls	6
Cheese, boxes	1,500	Wheat, bus	4,500
Barley, bus	450	Rye, bus	410
Oats, bus	7,300	Butter, pkgs	54
Bacon, tons	100	Potatoes, bus	100
Hay, bales	320		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last Week.	This Week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,203	6,145	10,348
Apples, bbls	1,353	1,029	2,382
Cheese, boxes	1,320	1,073	2,393
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Wheat, bus	16,233	14,965	31,198
Barley, bus	7,022	6,750	13,772
Rye, bus	2,889	1,500	4,389
Oats, bus	21,332	24,945	46,318
Butter, pkgs	152	180	332
Bacon, lbs	9,191	9,280	18,471
Hams, lbs	1,260	1,260	2,520
Potatoes, bus	144	2,256	2,700
Hay, bales	1,812	2,101	3,913

The quotations given in the following report are prices required in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade continues rather slack, as the recent downward movements of the Chicago markets have tended to cause buyers to hold off and only buy what they absolutely had to have for present wants. The advices from Chicago this afternoon indicated firmer prices and it was thought the bottom had been reached. Wheat was easy to-day at former quotations. The week's receipts are 14,965 bushels against 16,233 bushels the previous week. We quote No. 1 red winter at 97@98c; No. 2 do for red winter, prime sound new red winter $1 30@1 35; damaged 80c@$1 29. Corn was also easy to-day at former quotations. The receipts for the week were 6,173 bushels against 6,075 bushels the preceding week. The supply of spot corn is not very large but the relatively lower values of corn in Chicago paths values down here. We quote shelled at 74@75c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 73@74c for high mixed; 72@73c for low mixed. Ear was also easy to-day in sympathy with the general weakness. We quote at 70@72c ₱ bushel for prime white and about 70c for yellow. The receipts for the week were 6,750 bushels against 7,022 bushels the preceding week. The supply of oats is large and about sufficient for the present demand, but will probably continue so until the country has the assurance of a settled stable financial policy, and consumption has overtaken production. The work of supplying the wants of the people is the mainspring of business, but this process, so far as manufactures is concerned, has for the last few years been overdone, and it follows that the production must either be curtailed, for a period, or else new markets must be sought in other lands for our surplus. And when prices are low enough it will not be difficult to find them.

—A movement is now going on in England for a reform in the volume and character of the bank currency of the United Kingdom. The amount of bank currency is about £45,000,000, to which must be added at least as much more specie in circulation to approximate the volume of the circulating medium of England. The currency requirements of that country are less than ours for the reason that the use of checks and bank deposits are more general there than here not only in wholesale dealings, but in all the operations of retail trade, which last is the principal employer of the circulating medium in all mercantile nations. Still it is claimed by high authority that the volume of currency is inadequate and an agitation for the remedy of this with other defects is taking place under the auspices of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. In connection with this evil it is also claimed that this gold basis of paper in the Bank of England is so insufficient that the withdrawal of even a half million pounds forces the Bank of England to advance rates and thereby convulse trade. It is also claimed that the Bank of England is an irresponsible, arbitrary power, whose interests are opposed to the interests of the public; that the manipulations of the rate of interest are so many robberies of small traders for the benefit of great speculators. The remedy proposed is a national bank of issue, precisely the remedy proposed by the anti-bullionists in this country. Some months ago the agitation took the form of a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, requesting the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the operation of the bank acts of 1844 and 1845 touching the subject of the issue of bank notes and banking in England, Ireland and Scotland, as affecting the rates of discount and the interests of the trading and commercial classes, and the public generally.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Association the following basis of the appeal for a royal commission was unanimously adopted:

1. Is the reserve of gold kept by the Bank of England now sufficient for this country, considering the extent of its commercial operations and the large quantity of gold liable to be demanded for exportation?

2. If question 1 be answered in the negative, what measures should be adopted to maintain a sufficient reserve in the Bank of England, or elsewhere, adequate for the wants of the country?

3. (a.) Is it consistent with sound policy to maintain an act of Parliament which requires occasional suspension?

(b.) And if so, to what authority in this State should the power of suspending an act of Parliament be committed?

(c.) And is it wise that such a power should be given to an authority which, only occasionally acts in a season of extreme trouble, and which has no control over the corporation whose acts may lead up to the cause of such emergency?

4. To inquire why, since 1844 and 1845, the fluctuations in the rate of discount have been many times more frequent, more sudden and extreme than during any previous periods on record in times of comparative peace.

5. To inquire into the constitution and actual management of the Bank of France, as compared with the constitution and actual manager ment of the Bank of England.

(a.) As to the points of difference in the constitution or management of those banks respectively, to which may be attributed the crisis and panic which occur periodically in the English money market, and do not occur in the French money market at all.

6. To inquire whether the decrease in the issue of country bank notes, consequent on the bank act of 1844, has been of advantage to the nation or otherwise?

7. (a) Are the conditions on which the Bank of England is authorized to issue the notes, which must under the present system become ultimately the only paper currency of the country, the best and most economical attainable?

(b.) If not, on what amended conditions should the issue of national bank notes be sanctioned?

8. What effect has been produced on the money market by the frequent withdrawal of gold from England and Scotland since the act of 1-11?

9. (a.) By the acts of 1844, 1845, the privilege of issuing notes against gold on deposit, and of issuing one-pound notes, was exclusively granted to the banks then existing in Scotland and Ireland. Has this been advantageous to these countries?

(b.) If so, is it desirable to extend these privileges to all such banks in Scotland and Ireland, and to all banks in England; or to abolish the exclusive privileges granted before 1844, and to allow banks were extensively used?

(c.) Is it just to allow the banks of Scotland and Ireland, possessing such exclusive privileges, to establish themselves in England in competition with banks not so privileged?

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
September 22, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
6's, 1881, coup.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
5-20's, 1865	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1865, Registered	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1867	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1867, Registered	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1868	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½
10-40's	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Currency 6's	126½	126½	126½	126½	126½	126½
New 5 percents	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Western Union Tel.	85	85	85	85	85	85
Quicksilver	15	15	15	15	15	15
Pacific Mail	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Panama	131	131	131	131	131	131
Adams Express	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Wells-Fargo Express	78	78	78	78	78	78
American Express	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
United States Express	75	75	75	75	75	75
New York Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Erie	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Erie preferred	32	32	32	32	32	32
Hudson River	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Michigan Central	132	132	132	132	132	132
Michigan Southern	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Illinois Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Illinois Central—Scrip	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Chicago & Alton	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Chicago & Alton pref.	105	105	105	105	105	105
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Pittsburgh	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Fort Wayne	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½
Ohio & Mississippi	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
Ohio & Miss. pref.	35	35	35	35	35	35
Toledo & Wabash	22	21	21	21	21	21
Toledo & Wab. pref.	44	44	44	44	44	44
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	20	20	20	20	20	20
Iron Mountain	14	14	14	14	14	14
Central of New Jersey	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Delaware & Lackawanna	86	86	86	86	86	86
Northern Pacific	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Northern Pacific pref.	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Wabash	6	6	6	6	6	6
Ohio & Mississippi	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
Lake Shore	63	63	63	63	63	63
Hannibal & St. Jo.	21	21	21	21	21	21
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref.	40	40	40	40	40	40
Union Pacific	70	70	70	70	70	70
Central Pacific bds	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Union Pacific bds	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Grant	101	101	101	101	101	101
Sinking fund	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Mo. Pacific	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Do preferred	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	5-20's, 1868	121¼
5-20's, 1864	119¾	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's compons	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	Currency 6's	128¾
5-20's, 1867	119¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	51	Georgia, 6's	92
Tennessee, new	50	Georgia, 7's	100
Virginia, 6's	40	N. Carolinas	20
Virginia, new	40	N. Carolina, new	15½
Missouri 6's	102	S. Carolinas	105
Alabama, 5's	25	S. Carolina, new	28
Alabama, 8's	95		

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	85	85½	200
Erie	16¾	16¾	100
New Jersey Central*	129½		
Oil Creek			100
Lehigh Valley			61½
Allegheny Valley	92		
General Transport'n Co			48½
Empire Transport'n Co	34		200
P. C. and St. L. m. b.			75

*Ex-div.

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 116¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime commercial paper 5@7 per cent. Customs receipts $280,000. Treasury disbursements $62,000. Clearings $46,000,000. Sterling exchange 479½@483.

GOLD

Closed at 116¼ after selling at 116¼ and 116¾, the two extremes of the day. Rates paid for borrowing were 3-64, 1-32, 1-64, 2 and 3 per cent. and flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. Stocks opened steady at about the closing figures of yesterday, though Erie was about ½ per cent. lower and Ohio and Mississippi ¼. Lake Shore and St. Paul were ¼ per cent. better and Northwestern and Pacific Mail ¾. there being no changes in the rest of the list. After midday the market was weak and declining, Erie touching 16¾, Lake Shore running down from 64¼ to 63¾, Northwestern 38¾ to 38¼, Pacific Mail 36¼ to 35¾, Western Union Telegraph 76¼ to 75¾, and Ohio and Mississippi down to 15¾, the lowest price quoted. Near the close a special drive was made against the entire list and a sharp decline of ¼@¾ per cent. from which there was no substantial recovery. The general market closed weak. Transactions 187,000 shares, of which 13,900 were Pacific Mail, 17,000 Western Union, 13,000 Northwestern, 35,000 Erie, 68,000 Lake Shore and 10,000 Ohio and Mississippi.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	St. Paul	34½
Quicksilver	15¾	Do preferred	63½
Do preferred	29¾	Wabash	6¼
Pacific Mail	35¾	Fort Wayne	134½
Adams Express	161½	Fort Wayne ex div	98¼
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	57½	Do preferred	15
United States Ex	74	Chicago & Alton	98¼
New York Central	102¾	Do preferred	105
Erie	16¾	Ohio & Mississippi	15¾
Do preferred	32	Delaware & Lack	139¾
Hudson River	113½	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	20
Do preferred	132	C. C. & I. C	4
Michigan Central	88¼	Cumberland & O	112
Michigan Southern	88¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	20¾
Illinois Central	107½	Union Pac. stock	70
Illinois Cent. scrip	90¼	Central Pac. bds	104¾
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	Union Pac. bds	102¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	Grant	101
Pittsburgh	85½	Do preferred	53¾
Fort Wayne	134½	Sinking fund	94¾
Chi. & Columbus	50	Mo. Pacific	95¾@96
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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 22, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.288	41	83	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30.241	52	47	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.305	47	69	N.	Light.	Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.283 Highest thermom....55
Mean thermometer....47 Lowest thermom....39
Rainfall....

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.

The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

Pastor's Reception.

Rev. J. Cowl, D.D., has been called to the Third Methodist church, Fifth avenue, and will be formally received by the congregation and Sabbath school, this evening. Rev. Robison Rutledge Murray and other ministers will be present. Dr. Cowl will receive a hearty welcome by his new congregation and Sabbath school. The public are cordially invited.

Death of a School Teacher.

We sincerely regret to report the death of Miss Nim. F. Hebron, whichead event took place at an early hour yesterday morning in the Sixth ward. Miss Hebron was for several years a teacher in the Grant district, Third ward public schools, where she gave entire satisfaction. She was beloved by her associates and pupils, and won the high regard of directors and all acquaintances. Deceased was taken away by consumption, that terrible disease which had held her bound for a year or more.

Fire on Fourth Avenue.

About twelve o'clock yesterday an alarm from box 16 called out the Duquesne steamer, the occasion of which being the discovery of fire in the building on Fourth avenue, below Smithfield street, known as Wilkins' Hall. The fire originated in a room in the third story, occupied by Roesnigk & Gill, upholsterers, a spark from the chimney igniting a quantity of cotton near the fireplace. Beyond the destruction of a few matresses the damage is very slight. The total loss is about one hundred and fifty dollars, and is covered by insurance.

Marriage Last Evening.

At St. Andrew's Church, Ninth street, at a little after six o'clock last evening, Mr. Ralph Sagaley, of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company, and Miss Mary, daughter of Robert Arthurs, Esq., President of the Fifth National Bank, were married. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Reese F. Alsop, according to the simple but solemn ritual of the Protestant Episcopal church. There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen, the whole affair being as plain and simple as possible. The church was crowded to excess, many being unable to gain admission. The newly wedded couple proceeded at once to the depot, and started on a bridal tour.

Semi-Centennial of Allegheny Theological Seminary.

Arrangements have been made for the semi-centennial of the opening of the Allegheny Seminary. The meeting will be held in the First Church, Allegheny, on Thursday, October 14th, at half-past ten A. M. A programme has been prepared by the Committee of the Board of Directors, which will give a pleasant variety to the exercises and be interesting to all. There will be a morning, afternoon and evening meetings. Entertainment will be provided for all.

All who have been students of the seminary, the ministers of the synods in charge of the seminary and its friends everywhere are invited to attend.

Base Ball Notes.

The Braddocks state, as a reason for giving up the game at Oil City the other day, that McKelvey and Brown were badly crippled and unable to play.

The Charley Mannings challenge the East End club to play on Saturday, September 25, for a purse.

The Iron City club desires to play the return game with the Downers on Thursday of next week.

At Butler—Gymnasts, 33; Greggs, 25.

At Butler—Pittsburgh lawyers, 25; Butler lawyers, 15.

The Xantus received a letter yesterday from the Experts, of Harrisburg, stating that they will come here next week for the purpose of playing the first named club. They cannot name a day at present, but will do so in a short time.

The first nines of Knap's and Hutchinson's batteries play at Union Park to-day.

At Henderson Hill, Third ward, Allegheny, yesterday, the Tobacconists and Greenhouse nine played. The "Tobys" scored 17 to their opponents' 10.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of I. Willard Grubbs, debtor, of this city, on motion, an order was granted on Mary C. Montgomery, one of the said debtors, to show cause why she should not be adjudged a bankrupt; returnable on the 28th inst.

In the case of Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, of Cambria county, an argument was had on the exceptions filed to the items charged in the Register's bill of costs and expenses. Court reserved decision.

In the matter of William Greenlee, bankrupt, of Warren, the hearing on the motion for an injunction was continued until the 14th prox.

Henderson Rogers, of Karns City, Butler county, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself.

J. S. Allen, bankrupt, of Millerstown, Butler county, presented a similar petition.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

The case of Fleming et vs. the Dollar Savings Bank is still on trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

In the case of Herman Millstein vs. the City of Pittsburgh, the jury found for the plaintiff, $175.

City Deposit Bank and Trust Company vs. W. H. Mechling; action on a promissory note; verdict for plaintiff for $1,695 15.

The New York and Cleveland Gas and Coal Company vs. Wray & McElhaney; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs for $2,242 59.

W. P. Van vs. George Barnes, an action to recover for a team of horses the property of plaintiff, claimed to have been taken and sold by the defendant. Verdict for defendant.

Commonwealth ex rel. T. J. Fitzpatrick vs. Catharine Fitzpatrick. On petition presented, writ de lunatico inquirendo awarded to inquire into the alleged insanity of Catharine Fitzpatrick.

O'Neil & Co. vs. D. W. Evans, an action for advertising. On trial.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

The Court discharged from custody, Philip Tress, who had been committed to jail for contempt of the order of the court in the matter of the estate of Philip Tress, by a decree in the matter of the estate of William Keyser, deceased. Having complied with the order he was released.

George and Walter Forward. Petition for rule on J. M. Fass, late guardian, to pay balance in his hands. Rule granted.

Margaret J. Clark, *et al.* Bond of guardian presented and approved.

Estate of John Becker, deceased; in partition. Inquest returned and confirmed *nisi*. Rule to appear and choose purparts, returnable 6th of October.

Estate of John Robertson, deceased; in partition. Report of location of costs and apportionment of owelty presented and confirmed absolute.

Michael Laby, deceased. Petition of John Kirk, guardian, for discharge. Rule granted to show cause returnable October 2, 1875, at ten A. M.

Wm. Cres, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Dravo minors. Return of rule to show cause why John Wilkinson, guardian, should not be discharged. Discharge granted.

Daniel Rich, deceased. In the matter of bill of review, the time for return of rule to answer was extended until October 2, 1875.

Estate of John Robertson, Jr., deceased. On motion of S. R. W. Gill, leave was granted to Thomas and Hugh Robertson to pay into Court the share of owelty due the estate of John Robertson, Jr., deceased, as per report.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Wm. Hinkel, the blind man who was tried for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, was acquitted yesterday and the costs were equally divided between him and the prosecutrix, Caroline Sandilles.

J. A. Burgay plead *nolo contendere* to a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by Sidney A. Burgay, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for six months.

Joseph Armstrong pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of larceny and was sentenced one year to the Workhouse. Thos. Varner was the prosecutor.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Wm. Burchell, Sr., indicted for assault and battery. F. Gardner vs. Wm. Robinson.

Wm. Robinson, indicted for burglary on oath of Wm. Burchell, was acquitted.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of A. Ingram, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Louis Walter.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Mrs. D. M. Reardon, indicted for false pretenses. F. Gardner vs. the prosecutor.

John Blair and Nelson Blair, convicted of assault and battery, were fined six and a quarter cents.

Abraham Kelly is on trial on a charge of arson.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Starrs; William McAuliff; Edward McCafferty; John Apsey, Jr.; Alexander M. Gill; Adam Brown; Jack McCloskey; Frank Dorsey *et al.*; August Wagner; J. J. White (2); August Brown; P. Goedell (3); Frank Johnson; William Sandham; August Weisser; Amelia Younker (3); John Younker (4); Jas. Lamerd.

OUR EXPOSITION.

Applications for Space Still Pouring In—The Power Hall Contract Awarded Yesterday—Everything Progressing Satisfactorily.

Every day brings fresh evidences that the management of our Exposition is in the right hands and that its success is assured. Everything, indeed, is progressing as favorably as could be desired. The applications for space are still pouring in from every quarter, the number received yesterday nearly doubling that of the day previous. Among those received yesterday were two from Louisville, three from New York and several from Philadelphia.

The contract for the construction of Power Hall was yesterday awarded to the Frazier Brothers, of Allegheny, and ground will be broken to-day. The contractors expect to complete their work within a week.

A special and perfectly safe arrangement will be provided for the accommodation of oil dealers, all of whom are invited to place samples of petroleum and other oils on exhibition.

The managers will next turn their attention to the grand opening, which it is expected will be one of the greatest and most imposing events that has ever been witnessed in these cities. Invitations will be extended to the Mayors, Councils and other officials of both cities, as well as to those of the county, all of whom will certainly lend their presence to encourage the enterprise. The military and the Fire Departments will form an attractive feature in the grand procession, which will march over an extended route on opening day. It is the desire of the managers to make this feature, in itself, an exposition of all the important industries of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the surrounding country. This, of course, can only be accomplished with the hearty co-operation of our business men, and when they come to see what a fine opportunity will be afforded them to advertise themselves they will not hesitate to seize upon it.

The procession in Cincinnati, a few days ago, upon the occasion of the opening of the Exposition there, was one of the finest displays ever seen in that city. Thousands of citizens marched in the line, and hundreds of vehicles, containing men, women, boys and girls, at work as in the stores, shops and factories, appeared also in the great procession. Pittsburgh manufacturers and business men are capable of making an immense display of this kind, and we have no doubt they will.

It is expected that Hons. James G. Blaine and Horatio Seymour will be present on the occasion of the formal opening, and that one of them will deliver the opening address. Many other prominent men will be here, including Governor Hartranft and other State officials.

The management have advertised liberally, and hence they will be rewarded with abundant success. Some 20,000 large sized lithographs of the grounds and buildings, together a line bird's eye view of our cities have been circulated throughout the country, and the advertisement of the exposition has been published in nearly four hundred different papers. It is predicted that a greater number of people will be attracted to the two cities during the great show than has ever before been seen here.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Movements of Republicans of Allegheny County.

THE marching clubs are preparing all over the county.

GO early to Lafayette Hall this evening if you would secure a seat.

THE Sharpsburg Hartranft marching club was organized last evening.

A REPUBLICAN mass meeting will be held at Bakerstown on next Saturday week.

THE Pittsburgh and Allegheny Hartranft marching clubs will escort Senator Morton to Lafayette Hall this evening.

THE Grand Central colored marching club will meet to-morrow, Friday, evening at Republican headquarters, 88 Diamond street.

THE Pittsburgh Hartranft club turned out strong last evening for drill. The two hundred uniforms and torches will be ready this evening and all will be put to use.

The Conductor's Satchel.

There is considerable excitement in railroad circles about a new rule requiring conductors to carry satchels in which fares and tickets are, alone, to be deposited, and some of the oldest and most trustworthy officers of the Pennsylvania Central have been discharged, suspended or held under consideration, for refusing to obey the order requiring them to adopt the new invention. For sake of the principle involved the case is worthy of consideration.

The satchel is a clumsy contrivance, and will, most likely, prove a failure, because it is a serious obstruction to the movements of the wearer. Slung from one shoulder, and resting on the opposite hip, it is just in position to catch on the corners of seats, on the strings or streamers of ladies' bonnets, on shawls, and the shoulders of the overshot coats now worn by most men and boys, and which come so nearly on a line with the satchel when the wearer of one sits and the other walks. This hinders the progress of the conductor, and, on accommodation trains, would be likely to prevent the collection of a good many tickets and fares. Besides this, it would add greatly to the already unhealthfulness of the employment. Conductors are said to be especially liable to spinal diseases from the effort required to regulate their motions to that of the train; and companies are in honor bound to consider the welfare of their employees, but all the objections raised on this point of honor are puerile and absurd, and only prove that a man, or class of men, soon come to claim, as a right, any special privilege which may once be accorded, even in case of dire necessity.

Conductors, as a class, have from the first, and from necessity, been an exception to all other business men, in that they have carried on their business without any system of checks and balances, such as are found necessary in all business, to secure honesty and punctuality on the part of those transacting it. Every clerk, in every well-regulated store, has a little book, which is in fact a satchel; that the satchel is intended to be to the conductor. Most credit customers in a store have pass books, which are satchels in another form. The clerk makes an entry of his sale and sends a duplicate to the desk, that the two may be compared at the close of the day, and the employer be assured that he has been honest. He drops the money, paid him by the customer, into the cash boy's basket, and keeps a record of it, as well as sends one to the desk. The basket is to him, what the locked satchel would be to a conductor, as it puts it out of his power to purloin the money. His account is a check on the man at the desk, who takes charge of the money and sends the change, and so the different employees are watching one another. When the time comes for taking stock, the proprietor has the record of all the goods sold, and when he learns what he has on hand, he knows if any has been lost or stolen, and just from what department the articles are missing.

The customer's pass book prevents the merchant charging for goods which have not been received, or charging more than the price agreed upon, while the book account prevents any alteration in it by the customer. They are both watching each other for fraud, and nobody is insulted. A man would be thought a fool who would object to giving his note for loaned money on the ground that to refuse it is a reflection on his honor, or to give it would be an acknowledgment, on his part, of dishonest intent! The highest officer of the government is placed under a system of checks and balances to guard against his possible dishonesty. There is perhaps not a conductor in the land who would not think General Sherman an insufferable ass if he would get upon his dignity and refuse to give vouchers for his accounts, or to square them with those of the lowest officer in the service to whom his transactions may have reached. All successful business is conducted on the ground that every man, woman or girl may, possibly, be dishonest, and has rules to guard against that contingency. Conductors, from the necessity of the case, have had an exceptional immunity from any guard against dishonesty, and under that regime, the style of living in the families of many of them, has been as much a subject of wonder as the old proverb of how millers keep so many fat hogs. So far from honorable men feeling agrieved, or insulted, by an effort to introduce a system of checks and balances into their business, one would think they would be the very persons who would invent, and press into use, some safeguard against peculation.

It is argued that the business of conductor on street cars has become degraded, in public estimation, by the adoption of lock boxes, bell punches and other contrivances to prevent fraud. If this is true there must be considerable vacant space in the brain department of that most respectable personage, the dear public, or that same public must have learned the shallow idea from the conductors themselves. Every individual of the business community, except conductors, have been under some system of checks, as marked in its purpose as a bell punch or a locked receipable for money, and if they have, one and all, endured the restraint in their own persons, why should they feel that a conductor is degraded by being brought to their level? Of no public sympathy, in such case, which assumes that the conductors are insulted, is very like the Bourbon lamentations for the ex-slaveholders who have been deprived of their special immunities, and brought to the common level of humanity, in being required to work for their own living, instead of eating the bread reaped from the toil of other men. There is no more reason why conductors should do business on the strength of their personal honor, than there is that bank customers should give an unattested, verbal acknowledgment of money received, instead of a well-indorsed note. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the honorable men who are so loudly contending about their honor, will show a little common sense, and help to establish some system of checks and balances which will aid in securing an honest discharge of duty on the part of railroad officials, and so save the system from threatened ruin.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

A Grand Excursion at Less Than Half Fare.

Col. F. R. Myers, General Passenger Agent, makes the following announcement to the public:

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will run a special excursion train from Pittsburgh to Chicago on September 28, leaving Pittsburgh at 9:15 A. M., arriving in Chicago at 6:30 A. M., at $10 for the round trip, CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN HALF FARE.

This train will be composed of the best coaches the company have, and to insure comfort, but a limited number of tickets will be sold at stations between Pittsburgh and Crestline. From the latter point the train will run to Chicago without stopping.

This will be the only opportunity to visit the exposition at reduced rates.

Tickets will be on sale at stations named above on September 25, 27 and 28, but will be good only on the above excursion train going to Chicago.

The return ticket will be good on any passenger train that stops regularly at the station (destination of ticket), until October 2d, 1875.

BURGLARIES.

Two Stores in Urichsville, Ohio, Robbed.

A special dispatch to the COMMERCIAL, dated at Dennison, O., September 22, says:

Our neighboring town of Uhrichsville has been twice visited by burglars this week. Monday night they broke into the hardware store owned by E. S. Collier, taking about one hundred dollars worth of cutlery, revolvers, &c. Last night they entered the merchant tailoring establishment of Samuel Goodman, taking the entire contents of the show cases, consisting of fine handkerchiefs, scarfs and ties. The firm had just completed a large order for clothing for Salt Lake City, which was all ready for shipment. This was all taken, amounting to between six and seven hundred dollars. Entrance was effected by prying off a window shutter, then breaking the glass, reaching in and removing the bar from the rear door. There is no clue as to who the thieves are.

SUNDAY PAPERS.

Action of the Allegheny Presbytery.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Presbytery of Allegheny in response to the report of the Sewickley session, on the special subject referred to them at a previous meeting:

Resolved, That the action of the Sewickley Church does not meet the views of this Presbytery.

Resolved, That the publication and sale of any paper on the Lord's day is a violation of the Sabbath, and, therefore, inconsistent with membership in the Presbyterian Church.

Resolved, That we commend the further consideration of the case to the session of the Sewickley Church, and that they report their action at the next regular meeting of Presbytery.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

REV. THOMAS LAWRENCE, of Sharpsburg, has been seriously ill, but is now recovering rapidly.

REV. J. H. SHERRARD, of Bucyrus, O., has received a call from the Presbyterian church of Bridgewater.

REV. ALEX. YOUNG, D. D., of Westmoreland U. P. Presbytery, has received a call from Logan Ferry congregation, in Westmoreland Presbytery.

AT the late meeting of the U. P. Presbytery of Westmoreland, Rev. E. N. McElree was installed pastor of the congregation of Irwin. Revs. Nelson, McBride and Stevenson officiated.

JOHN M. GALBREATH, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Westminster, has received a call from the Chestnut Level church, in the same Presbytery. It is understood that he will accept.

THE dedication of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Oakland, Fourteenth ward, Pitsburgh, W. D. Stevens, pastor, will take place on Sabbath, October 3. Further notice will be given.

REV. DR. COOPER, whose serious mishap has already been announced, is slowly improving, though still confined to his room. He hopes, however, to be able to leave for Allegheny City in a few days.

REV. J. E. CRAIG, pastor of the Birmingham (South Side) Baptist church, in this city, has accepted a call to Memphis, Tennessee. He studied theology in the Allegheny (Presbyterian) Seminary.

REV. DR. EASTON pays a just tribute to the memory of the late George McCague, in the last number of the *United Presbyterian*. Mr. McCague was for many years an elder in Dr. Easton's church, at Braddock.

REV. HUNTER CORBETT, recently married to Miss Mary Nixon, of Allegheny City, has but lately returned from the China mission, to which field he intends to return next summer, in company with his wife.

REV. A. H. ELDER, for many years pastor of the U. P. congregation at McKeesport, Pa., presented his resignation to Presbytery the last meeting. His people were much attached to him, and will very much regret his purpose to sever the relation that has so long existed between them.

THE Disciples of Christ in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will hold its thirteenth meeting this evening at Sharpsburg, commencing at seven o'clock. "How to develope the financial resources of our churches" is the question selected for discussion.

THE Third Presbyterian church of this city, after passing a series of resolutions complimentary to Rev. A. Nevin, D. D., and expressing regret at parting with him, has agreed to unite with him in asking a dissolution of the pastoral relation, that he may accept the call to the Center (Congregational) church of New Haven.

At a recent meeting of Allegheny Presbytery, Mr. J. D. Stewart, a member of the Manchester church, and a licentiate of this Presbytery, was ordained as an evangelist. He goes as a missionary to Mexico very shortly. Dr. Lowrie preached the ordaining sermon from Ephesians 2:2. Dr. Hodge delivered a most earnest and pertinent charge to the young missionary.

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the National Bible Teachers' Association, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in Raper Chapel, Dayton, Ohio, commencing the third Saturday morning (16th) of October, 1875, and close the following Tuesday night. Local preachers properly accredited, where no regular conference, or local organization exists, will be received as delegates.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *United Presbyterian*, writing in reference to the election of Rev. William F. McLaren, late of the Presbyterian church, as Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, says: "Material for the construction of Episcopal bishops must be quite scarce among our High Church friends, for it appears that whenever they succeed in entrapping a tolerably clever Presbyterian, he stands an excellentchance to be made a bishop."

The *Presbyterian Banner* says: While it is a very becoming thing for people entering a house of worship or retiring from one to exchange friendly and cordial greetings, this is no reason why the vestibule should be occupied by gentlemen talking politics, by married ladies discussing the last new bonnet or by young ladies and gentlemen rattling away about the last party or the approaching wedding. These nuisances, along with the boy that smokes at the church doors, should be abated.

A COMMITTEE of members of the Fourth United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, recently waited upon their pastor, Rev. W. G. Moorehead, to convey to him a fraternal message from the congregation. Mr. Moorehead, it is well known, has been recently elected to a professorship in the Xenia Theological Seminary. His congregation had passed a series of very complimentary resolutions, and expressing regret at the action of the Synods in electing him to the professorship named.

THE *United Presbyterian* alludes to a "growing uneasiness" among a certain class of worshipers, connected with Young Men's Christian Associations. It says: They affect much piety, unusual fervor and zeal, talk glibly of the dryness of preachers and of the warmth and sweetness of their brotherhoods, and sing, pray and exhort in childish talk and bad grammar. By some perversion of their ideas, they have fallen into the belief that no prayer is so effective as that which addresses the Infinite in a way that would not be tolerated by good society in its every day intercourse. And the likelihood is that, following Mr. Moody, there will be a great increase of this canting balderdash.

The *United Presbyterian*, commenting on the position of the Catholic church in the Guibord case, says: "This is simply an illustration of the spirit of Romanism. In this case the civil law and Rome are making war on the British crown. In Germany, England and in other places in Europe, this great battle between the pretensions of Catholicism and liberty is going on, and we must expect it here, sooner or later, with all the fierceness that is so characteristic of the American people. To this Protestants are making up their mind, and if they are preparing less slowly than they ought, it is because they do not wish to appear to believe what is in their hearts a firm conviction. Happily, such a conflict is not likely to be one of bloodshed, though, like all religious strifes, it will be a curse in the passions it must engender and the tumults it must excite.

Bad Opening of a Night School.

The night school which was opened in the Seventeenth ward last Monday was the scene of an unpleasantness. The big boys, about fifty in number, started out with a determination, it seems, to have things their own way. They formed a line and marched boisterously into Prof. Fisher's room, and commenced to throw shelled corn at the Professor. Their little game had been anticipated, however, and five able bodied Directors pounced upon them and made prisoners of nearly all of the reluctrant crowd. They were confined in a room for several hours, and after promises of future good behavior they were released. Several of the worst boys in the party escaped from the clutches of the Directors, but their names were procured and they will be prosecuted.

AN evening drawing school will be opened at the Humbolt school, South Side, this evening.

BROWNSVILLE TO HAVE A RAILROAD.

A Projected Line to Connect With the Southwestern Pennsylvania at Mt. Braddock, Fayette County.

A number of the prominent business men of Brownsville, Pa., and of those identified with iron and coal interests of that region, held a meeting yesterday in Jeffries Hall, for the purpose of considering the project of building a railroad from Brownsville to Mt. Braddock, on the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad. Upwards of $100,000 was subscribed, and a Board of Directors elected with J. H. Bowman, of Brownsville, as President. This road will connect with both the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio roads, the former at Greensburg, and the latter at Connellsville, and will furnish the people of that section with a much needed outlet. Work on road will be commenced next week.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

TWO ONE-LEGGED men of the South Side have made a match for a foot race of one hundred yards for $150 a side.

JAMES MALONE was discharged from jail yesterday under the insolvent laws, by order of the Common Pleas Court No. 1.

AN "experience and march meeting" will be held to-day by the colored people at their camp ground near Castle Shannon.

THE Orphans' Court yesterday ordered the discharge from jail of Philip Tress, who was committed some days ago for contempt.

CORONER MCCALLIN has recovered from his recent illness and is again ready for business. There was nothing in his line yesterday.

ON Tuesday Joseph Hill, Esq., of the National Bank of Commerce, purchased ninety-five acres of the Stokes farm, at Greensburg, for $40,000.

THE case of the Commonwealth against Force and others, charged with being engaged in "policy," will be considered by the grand jury next Monday.

CHARLES WYLAND was yesterday held for a hearing by Alderman D. L. Smith, on a charge of stealing a lot of butchers' tools valued at $20, the property of Sarah Petersen.

THE alarm of fire yesterday on Carson, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, was false. The smoke from a stove pipe filled the house, and that was the cause of it.

THE hearing in the case of Mary Jane McDowell against John Appey, charged with larceny, which was fixed for yesterday before the Mayor, has been postponed another week.

CONTRACTOR HARTUPEE has commenced worked on the new chambers to replace the much talked of cracked chambers, and promises to rapidly push forward the work to completion.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK did not leave for home as announced. He reconsidered his determination before the vessel sailed and is now traveling on the continent. He will not reach home for several weeks yet.

WE regret to report the death of Mrs. Harriet P. Lindsay, wife of Mr. Thomas W. Lindsay. Deceased was a most estimable woman and beloved by all who knew her. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the husband's residence, East End.

THE warrant was issued yesterday on oath of Mrs. Wilson, of Braddock, for the arrest of Mrs. Mariner, charged with assault and battery. The case will be heard before Alderman Gripp this afternoon.

MR. GEORGE R. HOWELL, of Philadelphia, while passing along Penn avenue about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, was run upon two boys, who came out of Garrison alley, snatched her pocket book containing about forty dollars and got away with it. No arrests.

A GERMAN, who had grown rich in the brewing business, was asked how much capital he had when he commenced. He replied: "I had no capital. My partner had the capital and I had the experience; in five years I had the capital and my partner the experience.

KATE WEAVER made an information before Acting Mayor Butler, yesterday, charging Patrich Butler with robbing her of jewelry valued at $100, by menacing her with a revolver. The detectives found the jewelry in possession of Patrick's wife, but the thief has left the city.

SAMUEL MOWS, a colored man who hauls tar barrels for the Duquesne Chemical Works, was seriously kicked in the head and fell from his wagon near the corner of Cedar avenue and Ohio street, Allegheny, breaking his right shoulder blade. Dr. Way dressed his injury, after which he was removed to his home on Third street.

CONTROLLER SNODGRASS has consented to affix his autograph to Brownsville avenue deeds to the amount of $20,000, on condition that the proceeds be devoted to paying the suffering employees and other clamorous creditors of the contractor. The Commissioners and contractor have consented to the arrangement.

THE name of the colored man from whom Charles Ross stole a watch chain Tuesday night, at the corner of High street and Wylie avenue, is Abraham Wind, a barber. Yesterday he made information before Acting-Mayor Butler, charging Ross with larceny from the person. In default of $500 bail, the defendant was committed to jail to await his trial.

THREE men entered Gerwig's furnishing store, on Smithfield street, yesterday, and while one engaged the attention of the proprietor under pretense of examining goods the others pocketed several articles. Officer Dan Lutus arrested one of the thieves and took him to the Central Station, where he will be held for a hearing to-day.

DR. DAVID PORTER, an old and well known physician, died yesterday at the residence in Uniontown, at the advanced age of eighty-one. Dr. Porter was the pioneer physician of Uniontown and Fayette county, and was one of the most skillful practitioners of the old school in this section of the State, and in addition to his professional abilities was known as a gentleman of intelligence, refinement and cultivated tastes. The funeral will take place on Friday morning. The remains will be interred in Rehoboth burying ground, Westmoreland county.

THE bell punch will be put into use on the Central Passenger Railway (Wylie and Center avenues), between the 1st and 10th days of October, in order to collect the $1,277 50 for royalty, and necessitate the employment of a clerk, at a salary of, probably, $600 per annum. Incredulous outsiders cannot see how the punch is made to save the amount expended. It is certain that the drivers, who also act as conductors have their hands full now, attending to the fares and ringing the bell, and bad weather comes and the track is slippery it will be far worse.

Sale of Material and Tools at the Water Works.

The second auction sale of surplus material, tools, &c., at the foundation of the new water works resulted satisfactorily. The largest sale made was 1,700 perches of large cut stone to John Megraw at $2 70 per perch. This will be a bonanza for Mr. M., as the stone is suitable for the piers of the Point bridge, for which he has the contract, the material is worth much more to him than anybody else, as it can be dressed to the precise place the masons wish to use it. A couple of derricks, with blocks and tackle, sold at $45 each, and cost $100 each. Stone cutters' tools cost eighty cents apiece, went for ten and twelve, and other articles in proportion. The city bid in a couple of derricks, a number of shovels, picks, two derricks that bidders refused to give more than fifty-five dollars each for and which are worth several times the amount, besides a lot of lumber, about 2,500 perches and sundry things that may be useful before the water extension is completed.

The Cool Weather

continues and gentlemen are either donning their last year's garments or ordering new ones. To those of our readers whose wardrobes do not happen to include the necessary garment, we have a word to say. It will be concisely as possible, for we are assured that brevity is the soul of wit, it would stand about this: Leave your measure with R. Tiegel, merchant tailor, No. 83 Smithfield street. By so doing, you will most certainly obtain a neat, stylish and desirable garment at a remarkably low price, considering material and workmanship. And if you would need a fall vest we can recommend our friend Tiegel with the same degree of confidence. A visit to his store will abundantly substantiate the above.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

S. M. Raymond,
Attorney at Law,
No. 84 Fourth street.

Special attention given to proceedings in Bankruptcy, voluntary and involuntary, composition with creditors and all matters relating to estates of insolvents. THW

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter contained in it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &c.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines perscribed in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all druggists.

Headache.

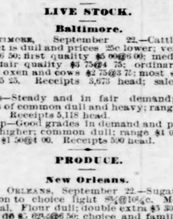
It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 327 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. R. L. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Lindsay, Sterrit & Co,

Invite the attention of buyers to their

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF



Coal Hods,
Coal Vases,
Fire Irons,
AND
General Hardware

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

We have just received our Fall importation of Fire Irons, direct from Birmingham, England, consisting of Grecia Brass and Bronzed Tops, Polished Steel and Nickel Plated, in sets and pairs, which we offer at Lowest Prices.

Lindsay, Sterrit & Co.,

247 LIBERTY STREET,

OPPOSITE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MWF

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This is a world of compensations. By the accidental discharge of a pistol, one night last week, the young lady who was to play the part of "Sue" at the Opera House here, this week, was wounded, and had to forfeit her engagement. Had it not been for this circumstance, we would never, perhaps, have known how well the stock company can do when thrown upon their own resources. Last night the beautiful drama, known as "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," was performed after but limited preparation; and it is no exaggeration to say that, as a whole, no more enjoyable performance was ever given at the Opera House, under the present or any other management. The play, in the first place, is one of much more than ordinary merit, and we wonder that it is not oftener produced; the ladies and gentlemen of the company, in the second place, did their best to carry it through successfully, and they did it admirably; in the third place, the stage and the players were admirably dressed and fitted. Everything, in fact, conspired to make the entertainment interesting. The fact was demonstrated beyond peradventure that the stock company at the Opera House is the best we have had here for years, and is capable of great things when called upon in an emergency. Every body did so well that there is no necessity for singling out members for special praise. The only thing that we noted as occasion for regret, during the evening, was that so few people were present to enjoy the really rich dramatic treat.

As the "Romance of a Poor Young Man" will be repeated to-night, we hope a larger audience will be present. We can assure everybody that they will not regret attendance upon its performance.

Academy of Music.

The well known and touching drama of "East Lynne" was performed last night to a rather light audience. Miss Ada Gray, in the character of *Lady Isabel*, was very successful, and gave the part an animated and powerful representation. Her strength in this character is fully equal to that which she exhibited in "Camille," and was sufficient to insure her standing as a Pittsburgh favorite. The support, with Carlotta as *Barbara Hare*, and the Academy company in the other characters, was moderately good. "East Lynne" will be repeated this evening. To-morrow night "Article 47" will be given, with Miss Ada Gray as *Cora*. It seems a rather daring essay, to undertake so sensational a *role* where it must challenge comparison with the acting of Clara Morris in the same part. It will be, however, a matter of no small interest to see Miss Gray's presentation of that powerful character, and her friends are of opinion that her effort will at least be very creditable. She has a most excellent voice, a finished reader, and is of fine presence, with undeniable beauty of face and form, which advantages, in these days, count for a great deal.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

"Pomp, or 'Way Down South," was repeated last evening to a fair audience. Harry Clifford and Miss Lottie Grant have already won favor with the public, and are nightly received with much applause. The variety olio is very good indeed. Both will be repeated this evening.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The immense attractions provided by Aims, the live, enterprising manager, continue to draw according to their deserts—crowded houses. There was quite a rush last night to see those accomplished artists, Martha Wren and James Collins, in their pleasing sketches, songs and recitations; Frank Converse, the great banjoist; Madge, the excellent comédian; Emerson and Clark, song and dance men; Jennie Engel, the favorite vocalist, and the host of great performers at this excellent variety theater. A grand bill is up for to-night. Matinee Saturday.

Railway Extension.

The Greensburg *Argus* states that at a meeting of the Directors of the South West Pennsylvania Railway in Philadelphia last week, it was decided to locate the road to Uniontown at once, and the Chief Engineer has been so ordered. The work from Connellsville to Beesen's Mill will be completed as fast as the rails can be laid.

For Sale Cheap,

one large Copper Still Worm. Inquire of Joseph S. Finch & Co., 139 First avenue.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 22.—Cattle—The market is dull and prices 25c lower; very best $4 50@4 75; good to choice $4@4 50; medium good fair quality $3 75@4 25; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows $2 75@3 75; most sales at $3 00@3 50. Receipts 3,800 head; sales 2,200 head.

Hogs—Steady and in fair demand; good grades of common dull and heavy; range $10 00@11 50. Receipts 5,118 head.

Sheep—Good grades in demand and prices a shade higher; common dull; range $4 00@5 50; lambs $1 50@4 00. Receipts 500 head.

PRODUCE.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 22.—Sugar dull; common to choice fair 8½@10¾c. Molasses nominal. Flour dull; double extra $6 25@6 50; treble do $6 75@6 90; choice and family $6 75@6 90. Corn quiet at 56@57c. Bran dull at $17@17 50. Hay in good supply and dull at $20 00@24 00; choice $23 00. Bacon dull at 9½@10½c; clear sides 11½@11¾c. Lard firm; choice at 9@9¾c